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MEETING THE CHALLENGE OF AGRICULTURE

A REPORT OF
EXTENSION WORK
IN AGRICULTURE
& HOME ECONOMICS
IN 1936

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
EXTENSION SERVICE - - - WASHINGTON, D. C.

Foreword

THOUGH the reading of the annual report of cooperative agricultural extension work may have something of monotony, in it the careful reader cannot fail to be impressed with the great variety of matters that are daily touched upon by extension agents and the sum total of things accomplished. Cooperative extension in 25 years has come to be a great rural educational force, touching in some betterment way more than 4,000,000 farmers and farm homes and over 1,200,000 rural youth 10 to 20 years of age, annually. Extension is a movement which makes rural folks partners with government in analyzing rural situations in Nation, State, county, and community, and combining forces and funds to meet situations and improve conditions. The coming of such new agencies in the rural field as the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Soil Conservation Service, and Farm Security Administration, has given point and effectiveness to the work of the Extension Service, which has cooperated in carrying the objectives of these agencies into effect and greatly speeded up accomplishment. Throughout this report, the close coordination and cooperation of the Extension Service with these agencies will be noted on nearly every page. It is conceived to be the business of the Extension Service to develop and maintain an educational field staff and organization which may serve all agencies in bringing to rural people unbiased information on programs designed to promote efficiency in rural life.

C. W. Warburton

Director of Extension Work.

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EXTENSION WORK
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& HOME ECONOMICS
IN 1936

PREPARED BY THE EXTENSION SERVICE

C. W. WARBURTON, Director

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Funds for extension work are appropriated for fiscal years ending June 30, whereas extension agents prepare their reports for calendar years ending November 30. For this reason, statements of funds expended are for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, and results of work are for the calendar year ended November 30, 1936.

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Introduction

DEVELOPMENTS in agriculture and homemaking threw numerous challenges to the Extension Service during 1936. The Supreme Court's decision in January invalidating the production-control program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration changed the farm picture throughout the Nation. However, the new plan, known as the agricultural conservation program, which was launched in March, meshed readily into the long-time extension program because its basic principles had been part of the extension philosophy for many years.

With the change of emphasis from crop control to soil fertility and to conservation and adjustment of farm enterprises, there was brought into the program a degree of reestablished extension work with soils, field crops, livestock enterprises, home economics, and other special phases of conservation. If one word were used to express the emphasis during the year it would be "conservation." This doctrine was interpreted to go beyond the revised program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and to include emphasis upon conserving expenditures for crop and livestock production and for feeding, clothing, and housing the family.

Floods, Drought, and Pests Strike

ANOTHER widespread drought following closely on the heels of the 1934 disaster, affected agriculture and extension work in most of the Midwestern Great Plains States and a fringe of the Southern States. In many cases the visitation of the second dry period within 2 years wiped out crop and livestock demonstration work and shifted the emphasis to feed conservation and the shipment of distressed livestock to other areas. Within 6 weeks the Extension Service of one State assisted in moving 50,000 ewes and lambs to surplus feed areas. The final average yield of corn in Illinois was about 23 bushels to the acre as compared with 38.5 in 1935 and 36 for the 10-year average. Surveys conducted by county agents in South Dakota indicated that because of the drought, farmers shipped in 1,300,000 bushels of seed wheat, 776,000 of oats, and 45,000 of flax.

Added to the drought, and affecting parts of the same States, was an almost unprecedented invasion of grasshoppers, Mormon crickets, and other insect pests. Grasshoppers alone destroyed $16,000,000 worth of crops in Illinois. County agents in the infested States assisted in the distribution of 39,395,745 pounds of poison bait. Pest-control measures saved farmers $15,000,000.

Frosts and floods also brought increased burdens to farmers and agents. A late-April frost in Oklahoma killed practically all fruit and pecan trees in the State. Early in March New England was visited by the worst flood in its history. Farms and cities were inundated. When the water receded county agents made surveys of the situation and outlined plans for treating silt-covered lands, caring for exposed animals, and obtaining finances to permit farmers to carry on their operations. Home demonstration agents, at the same time, helped to feed and clothe stricken families and keep down disease.

Other problems, such as outbreaks of animal diseases, provision of food, clothing, and shelter for farm families, and lifting the farm mortgage, demanded the attention of extension workers. Requests were numerous for information concerning different phases of economic social, and political developments; objectives of other cooperating

Federal agencies; and recreation, leisure-time practices, and the building of 4–H Club programs.

It is the aim of this report to show how these and many other problems were met in 1936 by the Extension Service in cooperation with other Federal agencies and farm families.

Enlarged Field Staff Carries Program

INCREASED demands for assistance by farmers and cooperating Federal agencies made additions to the staff of field workers imperative. Extension work in 1936 was carried on by 6,100 county extension agents and assistant agents, an increase of 931 over the 1935 staff. They were assisted by 1,428 subject-matter specialists.

Programs of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Soil Conservation Service, Rural Resettlement Administration, and other agencies working in rural areas received major attention during the year from county agents in general. A summary of the agents' and specialists' reports for the year shows that increased emphasis was placed on agricultural economics, because of the change in the approach of the agricultural-conservation program. Crop-acreage and livestock-adjustment programs of 1935 were replaced by a program which dealt with the farm as a whole. Also, more time was devoted to agricultural engineering because of the soil-conservation program, and more time to community activities, extension organization, and program determination because of the added attention given county planning and discussion groups.

Keeping Up to Date

With so many varied demands coming in from such a wide field of agricultural and homemaking activities, Extension Service workers were cognizant of the need for up-to-the-minute information. Therefore, special training schools for agents and specialists were conducted at various times and places throughout the year. Forty-five workers from 18 States took one or more extension courses offered in connection with the 1936 summer session at the University of Wisconsin. Both 3-week and 6-week courses were offered. A special 3-week course for home economics extension workers was given at Oregon State Agricultural College after the annual meeting of the American Home Economics Association at Seattle, Wash., in July. Seventeen workers from four States attended. Tennessee conducted a 6-week extension course for home economics extension workers, with 31

attending from 9 States. Plans were also laid for conducting regional extension schools at the Colorado State Agricultural College and at the University of Maryland in the summer of 1937.

Many agents and specialists in the States were granted leave to pursue advanced studies.

During the year extension workers correlated their programs more closely than heretofore with county, State, and national plans for agriculture and homemaking.

How Farmers Know What Is Going On

EXTENSION workers employ various methods in their educational work among farmers and homemakers. Modern avenues of approach such as demonstrations, leaders' training schools, news releases, radio broadcasts, circular letters, direct visits, bulletins, tours, and exhibits were utilized extensively throughout the year to arouse or maintain interest in the extension program.

Seaman A. Knapp, pioneer of extension work, once said:

> What a man hears he may doubt; what he sees he may possibly doubt; but what he does himself he cannot doubt.

In carrying out the philosophy of Dr. Knapp, county agents and specialists conducted 881,208 adult result demonstrations in 1936 as compared with 788,615 for 1935. Practices changed on 3,258,535 farms and in 1,140,392 farm homes and 421,026 other homes throughout the Nation.

That the value of rural leadership was not overlooked is shown by the fact that 482,244 voluntary and 106,573 paid leaders in adult and junior work assisted in promoting the 1936 program.

Farmers and homemakers made nearly 20 million calls to the county extension offices for assistance. In addition, the agents answered approximately 6 million telephone calls during the year. In the field they made 2,648,028 farm or home visits and made contact with 1,464,433 different homes.

Agents Write and Speak

Editorial accomplishments of the agents included the writing of 691,611 newspaper articles and 9,597,798 individual letters and the preparation of 472,293 circular letters. From their offices, 11,581,395 bulletins were distributed.

From radio stations agents broadcast 13,923 talks. These programs were in addition to those supplied by the Federal office and released to the various stations after the State extension editors had adapted them to State or regional conditions.

Opportunities offered by fairs, achievement days, and community days were used for showing extension exhibits. During the year exhibits were set up at 29,547 events.

Leaders Trained

With such a widespread program and with so many leaders assisting the agents and specialists, it is necessary to offer training to both voluntary and paid aides. In 1936, 1,331,871 adult leaders attended 71,719 training meetings, and 424,368 4–H Club leaders attended 26,438 similar meetings. In addition, the agents conducted 520,734 method-demonstration meetings, with 8,919,161 persons attending; and 83,211 result-demonstration meetings, with 1,921,198 persons attending.

During the year, 7,898 adult tours were conducted, with 356,260 persons attending, and 8,057 4–H tours, with 238,048 members attending. Nine hundred and twelve encampments were held for 70,969 farm women, and 2,732 boys' and girls' club encampments were held with 192,227 attending.

Recognition of meritorious work was given the farmers, homemakers, and boys and girls at 63,970 achievement-day programs where 2,845,049 attended.

A total of 4,775,113 rural families were definitely influenced by some phase of the 1936 program. Of this number, 4,073,611 were farm families and 701,502 were other rural families. In addition to the adult work, 4–H Club members completed 1,432,846 projects as compared with 1,242,323 in 1935.

New Program Fits Into Extension System

THE new agricultural-conservation program, which was launched in March, proved to be an elaboration of doctrine taught by the Extension Service for many years. Conservation of soil resources had always been a part of the program of almost every county agricultural agent, and the new act put a premium on the farmer's doing the things that needed doing.

Certain parts of the country that had been only slightly affected by the crop-adjustment programs came in under the new act, particularly New England and the Northeastern States. Throughout the United States nearly 53 million acres of productive land were subject to soil-conserving and soil-building measures and practices under the 1936 agricultural conservation program. New seedings of soil-conserving crops made under the program included nearly 34 million acres of legumes alone or in mixtures, and approximately 7½ million acres of green-manure crops. Farmers applied limestone, phosphate, or other chemical to 2½ million acres. They constructed mechanical erosion controls, such as terraces; practiced contour farming and protected summer fallow on 5 million acres. Approximately 3 million farmers filed applications for grants. Cropland farms covered by applications for grants totaled nearly 284 million acres, or 67 percent of all cropland in the United States. On the average, at least one-third of the county agents' time was devoted to the agricultural-conservation program.

Farmers Study Agricultural Economics

Reports of county agricultural agents and extension specialists reveal that during 1936 farmers and farm families gave more consideration than ever before to economic problems as they relate to individual farms and to the agricultural industry as a whole. Farmers sensed the significance of economic forces affecting their welfare and rendered more service to their fellow farmers through serving as leaders in their respective communities. More than 94,000 local leaders assisted in attacking the economic problems during the year as com-

pared with 53,000 in 1935, with an increase of 150 percent in the amount of time contributed. Twenty-five hundred county farmer committees met at various times to discuss national and international agricultural problems and to recommend adjustments.

The increased interest in agricultural economics brought increased demands for assistance from the agents and specialists. The number of economic meetings held in the counties increased from 56,247 in 1935 to 102,043 in 1936, and the number of news articles published and circular letters issued practically doubled. Agents and specialists made 265,000 farm and home visits in 1936 as compared with 158,000 in 1935 and received nearly 4½ million office calls relative to economic problems as compared with less than 2 million during the previous year.

Adjustments Planned

Farmers were assisted in planning adjustments on their farms, interpreting outlook material, solving marketing problems, keeping farm-business records, planning a long-time program of farm finance, and obtaining credit. They learned to analyze farm problems from the standpoint of the industry as a whole, the farm as a unit, rather than from the standpoint of an individual commodity situation alone. They learned to make adjustments in prevailing farming systems in keeping with the long-time outlook for agriculture as well as with the net income from the entire farm. Therefore, farmers were assisted by the extension workers in keeping and analyzing farm-business records, and in working out adjustments that would increase the net farm income. Nearly one-third of a million farmers kept records in Agricultural Adjustment Administration record books, and 51,000 others used books issued by the States. Farmers also kept enterprise records under the guidance of the agents and specialists and made a large number of inventories of farm property.

Extension and experiment station workers made numerous farm surveys to determine major farm problems confronting areas involved and worked out solutions with the farmers themselves. They also conducted demonstration meetings, held farm-management tours to inspect different types of successful farm organizations, conducted farm-management schools and correspondence courses, responded to individual requests, prepared educational exhibits and film strips for public gatherings, and used the radio and press to keep rural families informed on economic developments. Four States established farm-management service routes wherein groups of farmers cooperated with the Extension Service in employing an adviser to help to analyze

farm organizations and make adjustments for a more profitable business.

4–H Club members were taught principles of farm-business-record keeping and sound farm management. Extension workers also provided rural schools with some teaching materials on subjects pertaining to agricultural economics.

More than 167,000 calls were made at county agent offices for assistance in the farm-planning program, and agents made over 24,000 farm visits, held 5,430 meetings, and worked in 10,000 communities. These figures represent an increase of approximately 100 percent over the amount of such assistance in the 2 preceding years. Demonstration farms were set up in a few States where reorganization plans were developed to emphasize soil conservation and increased income.

Farm leasing problems also received increased attention, 78,866 farmers having been assisted in 1936 as compared with 67,568 in 1935.

Farmers Receive Outlook Information

Educational work with farmers, pertaining to economic forces affecting the financial returns to individual operating units and to agriculture as a whole, continued to occupy a prominent place in extension programs in the various States and counties. The increased demands for such assistance made it necessary for many States to incorporate outlook work into practically all subject-matter extension activities and to include pertinent outlook information in all types of meetings bearing on production and marketing problems.

Rural families received outlook information under three major classifications: (1) The general economic outlook on a long-time basis involving a consideration of the course of prices in general; (2) the long-time outlook for specific agricultural commodities and their relationship to the future general economic situation; (3) the short-time outlook that reflects current conditions. In the development of this work, the various States laid considerable stress on the preparation of economic materials and on the training of county agents and other extension workers in the most effective ways of presenting such information to the farmer. Some States held conferences at colleges for all extension workers subsequent to the release of the national outlook report, and many held regional or district training schools. Farm leaders were also invited to attend these conferences in a number of instances.

Outlook work with farm women groups also expanded materially during 1936, and in many States women leaders received special

training in outlook use and its presentation. Stress was laid on the outlook for probable farm income and the ways in which it could be used most effectively in view of prices for various home needs. Extension workers throughout the Nation joined in acquainting the young people with economic problems and the part that 4-H Clubs can play in helping to solve these problems. In Mississippi 27,000 farmers attended outlook meetings during the year.

Outlook material was disseminated through discussion groups, lectures and broadcasts, news releases, film strips, women's organizations, 4–H Clubs. More than 7,000 voluntary leaders or committeemen assisted in the program in 10,995 communities, while agents and specialists held approximately 6,000 meetings at which outlook was discussed, had 4,348 news stories published, and answered 78,863 office calls. The economic situation and the outlook material formed an integral part of the work with farmers in 1936 on the agricultural conservation program.

Economists Attack Farm-Credit Problems

Educational work in carrying on the farm-credit phase of the agricultural-economics program during the year centered around sources of credit, sound use of credit, obtaining credit at the lowest cost, and financing problems of cooperatives. Extension workers prepared and distributed inventory blanks and credit statement forms, usually in cooperation with lending agencies, and held meetings to demonstrate the use of these forms. They advised farmers as to the credit services available through the national lending agencies and directed them to the proper organization. More than 245,280 farmers were assisted in obtaining credit, and 1,240 credit associations were organized. They also aided in making farm-debt adjustments for 57,523 farmers.

Emphasis was placed on the necessity of appraising credit needs more thoroughly through a series of farmer meetings held in different States; also on the need for farmers to make a thorough appraisal of probable debt-paying capacity when considering applications for loans.

Specialists and county agents maintained close contact with various local and regional branches of the different units of the Farm Credit Administration. Credit surveys were conducted in two States in cooperation with other agencies. These surveys sought to determine whether, under local conditions, the use of credit was profitable to farmers and what the most advantageous credit system would be.

Cooperatives Aided

The Extension Service devoted much attention in 1936 to the strengthening of the financial structure of rural cooperative associations. Many meetings of groups of cooperative officials were held for educational work pertaining to sound financing and management of their organizations. Extension representatives worked closely with the Resettlement Administration and other Federal agencies in financing cooperatives and in the readjustment of their business methods. Active cooperation also existed between the extension workers and officials of the Federal land banks in providing direct assistance to certain borrowers.

Extension Program in Marketing

Extension work in marketing aimed to supply the farmers with educational information on general marketing, and to assist them in operating their cooperative organizations more successfully. New impetus was added to the educational phase of the work during the year because of the new agricultural programs that were presented to the farmers. In developing the second phase of the work, extension specialists and county agents assisted cooperative leaders in strengthening their business-management practices, working out more desirable membership relations with their organizations, and helping them to develop newly established cooperatives on a sound operating basis. During the year 1,631 marketing associations for groups were assisted in organizing, and the 5,024 previously organized were helped in their programs. Membership in these associations totaled 775,061. In addition, 267,172 persons not in associations were assisted in their marketing problems. The total value of all products sold by the organizations in 1936 is estimated at $316,204,598, while that of groups in organizations that were assisted is estimated at $93,516,159.

Extension workers also assisted cooperatives in preparing bylaws, incorporation papers, membership agreements, and marketing contracts which were consistent with the Capper-Volstead Act. They also helped cooperative marketing and purchasing committees in drawing up revisions of their State cooperative laws in compliance with the Federal act.

Many States held schools for managers and directors of cooperatives for the purpose of teaching better principles of business management and efficient operation. Extension workers also assisted cooperatives in summarizing their receipts and expenditures and in preparing and

interpreting financial statements. They also supplied officers with continuous current information pertaining to their business; they fostered cooperative councils of the agricultural agencies not only to further the progress of cooperatives, but to create an understanding of urgent problems facing those engaged in the marketing of agricultural products.

Interest Shown in Cooperative Purchasing

Rising prices stimulated interest in purchasing and consumer associations. The value of supplies purchased by all associations or organized groups assisted by the Extension Service totaled $47,195,884, while the assisted unorganized individuals purchased $15,102,017 worth of supplies. Extension workers assisted organizations of this kind by teaching them the limitations in cooperative purchasing and assisting members and officials in establishing the best forms of organization and operating methods. Educational work was carried on by field meetings, marketing schools, market tours, surveys, exhibits, work with 4–H Club groups, by distribution of information on market outlets, market facilities, and costs of distribution. Meetings were held in a number of States in cooperation with production specialists for the purpose of improving the quality of products for marketing. One State held a number of schools to familiarize feed dealers with recommendations of the Extension Service pertaining to feeds, seeds, and fertilizers. The Western States held district livestock- and wool-marketing schools where representatives of the Federal and State extension services, Farm Credit Administration, and cooperative associations studied the complete marketing situation.

Training Given in Marketing

With the development of marketing agreements sponsored by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and by certain States, marketing specialists and county agents were called on for information pertaining to the economics of marketing. Many grading demonstrations were held during the year, and in the case of fruits and vegetables, specialists cooperated with the marketing agencies in holding grading and shipping-point inspections. In the Eastern States particularly, specialists made surveys and studies to determine needed improvements in the physical marketing facilities of their produce markets. Rhode Island held its first auction market of farm products in August at Providence. In West Virginia 43 purebred bulls were sold at the

annual sale at Jackson's Mill, and sheepmen of that State marketed cooperatively 60,000 lambs and 304,000 pounds of wool.

Other phases of the market program included transportation of farm products to market by motortruck, organization of 4–H farm-management and marketing clubs, training judging and grading teams, training leaders, conducting State essay contests on cooperative marketing, and issuing marketing information.

Marketing work was carried on in 14,951 communities with the assistance of 10,935 voluntary local leaders or committeemen. Agents and specialists conducted 8,179 result and method demonstrations, made 36,981 farm or home visits, and received 253,116 office calls in the interest of marketing.

Farmers Discuss Mutual Problems

Discussion groups were organized in practically every State, and county programs were planned by organized groups. Farmers and homemakers in 2,500 agricultural counties in 45 States met from time to time during the year to consider pertinent problems such as soil erosion, soil fertility, market outlets for farm products, price trends, carrying capacities of pastures and ranges, and the relationship of these factors to farmer income and farmer welfare. After considering these major problems on county, State, national, and international bases, the farmers and their wives drew up recommendations concerning needed adjustments and ways to accelerate their adoption. They were assisted by staff members from the Extension Service, experiment station, and various divisions of the Department of Agriculture. In one State this program resulted in 1,281 meetings attended by 30,783 persons, and 41,118 questionnaires were filled out by farmers and summarized by various committees. In Illinois, 1,978 men and women representing every county in the State helped to build county programs. In Ohio, 87 of the 88 counties carried this phase of the work. During the year 242 conferences were held for organized planning groups in that State.

In four States the extension educational programs were centered on land use. Taxation and rural-government problems were considered in a number of States, and extension schools were conducted for the purpose of permitting the rural people to make an intensive study of economic problems.

County agents and specialists cooperated with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in both administrative and educational phases of the program. In several States the extension economist

served on the State agricultural conservation board as an adviser representing the Extension Service. Agents provided information about the agricultural conservation program to 4,460,366 farmers. They also cooperated with the Tennessee Valley Authority in working out long-time plans for demonstration farms; with the Rural Electrification Administration in organizing rural electrification cooperatives; and with the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation and production-credit agencies in moving good-quality breeding stock to pasture and feed supplies in other parts of the country. In North Dakota the marketing specialist cooperated with the Farm Credit Administration in obtaining information from 125 farmers' cooperative grain elevators in 42 counties of the State. The data were summarized and presented to elevator operators to be used in improving their practices.

Farmers Improve Crop and Conservation Practices

TWO years of severe drought, together with the launching of the national agricultural conservation program, focused the attention of the majority of farmers on feed crops, both forage and grain, pasture improvement, and soil-building and conserving practices in general. The problem of feed, forage, and pasture was acute in 1935 after the drought of 1934. Just when relief was in sight the 1936 drought came along in the Central, Western, and part of the Southern States. Consequently, much attention was given during the year by the Extension Service to the crops program. In helping farmers to solve the emergency and long-time problems that presented themselves, agronomy specialists cooperated with specialists in livestock, dairying, and other fields in working out a better correlated program.

Seed Improvement Emphasized

Organized seed-improvement associations were active in 32 States. Better seed work throughout the entire Nation received impetus by the demand made by farmers for more forage-crop seed in keeping with the programs of agricultural conservation and the Soil Conservation Service. Seed-improvement work with grain crops was also an active project.

Three phases of the seed-improvement work in 1936 were especially noteworthy: Increased plantings of hybrid corn in the Corn Belt; improvement of cotton through the adoption of one variety in the South; and clover improvement in the Western States. The clover-improvement program was especially sponsored by the International Crop Improvement Association, and plans were laid for furnishing foundation seed stock from the northern Corn Belt, including Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, where seed stocks of old established strains of red clover have been developed. Seed from the Corn Belt was grown in the western Mountain States and then resold to central Corn Belt farmers. Disease-resistant seed was grown in the Western States, and seed from these supplies was shipped back to the area of origin

for distribution among farmers. This work is especially important in view of the fact that in 1936 large quantities of red clover were imported from European countries for the first time in 10 years.

Farmers Improve Soil

The use of lime as a soil builder was stimulated through the agricultural-conservation work by payments to farmers for using lime for pasture and forage-crop production. Such a practice has been especially valuable throughout the Central, Eastern, and New England States. In a number of States, companies owning trucks assisted in hauling and spreading lime on farms at a very moderate rate. This practice encouraged the use of limestone, because the majority of farmers did not have the facilities to do the work themselves. Wisconsin, Michigan, and Kentucky, especially, used ground limerock and developed marl beds, where farmers were able to get the marl and spread it on their land at a minimum cost. In Wisconsin and Michigan marl comes largely from lake beds and marsh areas, but in Kentucky it is found in the hillsides of the central part of the State.

Increased use of proper-analysis fertilizers and the growing of winter legume crops for the South were also important features of the 1936 soil-improvement program.

Programs Emphasize Proper Land Use

Every State extension staff cooperated throughout the year with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Soil Conservation Service in building and fostering programs for proper land use. In almost every State the extension agronomist was a member of the State committees appointed to work out plans for controlling wind and water erosion and for the husbanding of natural resources on the farms.

The southern Great Plains area, known as the dust bowl, comprising the States of Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Texas, made a rapid advance in controlling wind erosion, through the combined efforts of the Extension Service, Soil Conservation Service, experiment stations, and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. During the year, 6,375,752 acres were listed or otherwise tilled to control wind erosion in 108 counties of the 5 States.

Horticultural Program Expands

More funds were made available and more horticultural specialists employed in 1936 than in any other year in the history of the Extension

Service. Increased funds and personnel came as a result of numerous demands from fruit and vegetable growers and from farmers interested in landscaping their grounds.

Fruit-location service in New York was utilized during the year by practically all of the commercial fruit-growing counties. Nearly 700 farms were visited and 8,000 acres inspected for possible fruit culture. Soil, length of growing season, amount of rainfall, and the adaptability of the farm to fruit growing were considered in the survey. Massachusetts started a similar service.

Extension workers held weekly orchard meetings for the fruit growers of New Jersey. Discussions were held on such topics as tree culture, insect and disease control, crop outlook, and markets. The 200 growers who attended the meetings during the year produced a quarter of a million bushels of fruit on 10,000 acres.

Four thousand strawberry growers in Kentucky, owning 8,000 acres of land in strawberries, received help from the Extension Service in growing and marketing their 900-carload crop, which they sold cooperatively. Home orchard work was carried on in every county in Arkansas. General fruit work was done in 1,217 communities under the guidance of 291 local leaders with fruit trees, 309 with bush fruits, and 123 with grapes.

The spinach yield in Rhode Island increased 300 percent in 1936 over previous years because growers treated their seed with red oxide of copper, under the supervision of the specialist in horticulture. An application of lime to the land brought about an added 200-percent yield from use of red oxide of copper and lime.

By adjusting a potato digger used to harvest a 30-acre potato crop in Nebraska the grower received $1,080 more for his crop because the percentage of injured potatoes was reduced from 25 to 10. In Virginia tomato cash-account records increased from 63 in 1932 to more than 300 in 1936, and the project did more to influence the adoption of improved practices by tomato growers than any other line of tomato work.

Fifty-seven community centers have been developed in South Carolina during the past few years under the direction of the extension landscape specialist. Houses have been erected and camps established with pools, playgrounds, assembly halls, dormitories, and amphitheaters. Walks and drives have been laid out and the grounds beautified with native vines, shrubs, flowers, and evergreen trees.

Plant Pathologists Help to Fight Disease

Reducing production costs and improving the quality of agricultural and horticultural crops by plant-disease control were the major aims of the 1936 plant-pathology program which was carried on in 21 States. North Dakota and Colorado established extension projects in this work for the first time. During the year the diseases of major crops such as corn, cotton, tobacco, and small grains received the most attention, although fruits, vegetables, and ornamentals were not neglected.

Seed-borne diseases were controlled or checked by treating seed with chemicals. This was especially effective with wheat, oats, barley, sorghum, corn, cotton, certain vegetables, and ornamentals. Enough seed-treating materials were sold in Minnesota during the season to treat 1,786,000 bushels of small-grain seed. In North Carolina a summary of results from 35 cottonseed demonstrations showed an average increase in yield of 91 pounds of lint and 162 pounds of seed to the acre because of treatment of seed. The approximate value of this extra lint and seed was $13.35 an acre. Similar results were obtained in South Carolina, Georgia, and other States. The acreage planted with treated seed in South Carolina increased from 10,000 in 1935 to 60,000 in 1936, and the result was an estimated increase in value of about half a million dollars.

The treatment of seed by seedsmen and dealers, as well as at elevators, mills, gins, community treating centers, and by portable treating outfits increased in popularity. Twenty-four grain elevators in Minnesota installed new equipment for custom treating. The use of resistant varieties aided in disease control. In the Northwestern States resistant wheat varieties prevented heavy losses from covered smut or bunt. Thatcher wheat in the spring wheat States proved resistant to a severe epidemic of stem rust in 1935 and was used more widely than ever in 1936.

The planting of resistant hybrid corn strains helped to control bacterial wilt, corn smut, and root rots, while planting resistant varieties of celery, cabbage, tomatoes, beans, peas, melons, and other vegetables helped to solve the problem of disease on many acres.

Growers were supplied with timely spray notices by mail, wire, and radio; they were helped in controlling diseases of flowers and ornamentals, in beautifying their home and community grounds, and in raising flowers and shrubs. Tobacco and cotton councils, both State and National in scope, did much to unify attacks on diseases of these crops. Plant pathologists in the Midwestern States appointed a com-

mittee to study methods of conducting extension work and to coordinate efforts within the States.

Entomologists Lead War on Insects

Extension workers in the field of entomology assisted in distributing 19,829 tons of dry bait during the year to protect millions of acres from grasshopper damage. They also fought on the front lines against such other crop pests as hessian fly, cutworms, wireworms, chinch bugs, Mormon and coolie crickets, boll weevils, cotton flea hoppers, and potato beetles, leafhoppers, and psyllids. Forty thousand farmers in 84 counties of Iowa used 8,900,000 pounds of poisoned bran to control grasshoppers, cutworms, and armyworms, and 10,000 gallons of creosote to fight chinch bugs. They gained $3,000,000 by their efforts. They also gained $100,000 by controlling hessian fly in the wheatfields. Farmers in one State saved 500,000 acres of wheat from being infested with hessian fly by delaying the planting of their crop until late in April. In another State, a potato leafhopper infestation was controlled on 6,000 acres of potatoes by the use of 2,000 hand dusters, thereby preventing a loss of approximately $120,000 to cooperating farmers.

Farmers of one Southern State gained about $15,000 by improving their cribs and fumigating for control of stored-grain insects. 4–H Clubs were taught fundamentals of insect control and the relation of insects to the whole agricultural-conservation program. One State enrolled 2,510 club members in insect projects.

Bees as Pollinators

Beekeepers of the South in 1936 sponsored the production of queen bees and package bees, while those of the North demonstrated the use of bees as pollinators. One State used 20,000 colonies for orchard pollination. Winter mortality was extremely high in many places; therefore, more emphasis was placed on better winter packing. Members in one 4–H Club received an average of $19.35 a colony, while the State average was $4.

Thirty-five and One-half Million Trees Planted on Farms

Farm-forestry extension work received added impetus in 1936, because the farmers of the Nation adopted soil-conservation practices in their farm-management programs as advocated by the Extension Service and the agricultural-conservation and Soil Conservation

Service programs. During the planting season more than 35½ million forest trees were distributed by county agricultural agents and extension foresters in cooperating States to farmers for windbreaks, shelterbelts, and erosion control, for retiring marginal land, for the production of fence posts, pulpwood, and other forms of timber. This work was carried on in 10,672 communities.

The Extension Service cooperated with the Forest Service and other agencies in assisting farmers to improve their woodlands. Civilian Conservation Corps camps assisted in conducting timber-stand improvement work on privately owned land. Records for the year show that 11,030 farmers made improved thinnings and weedings and 18,044 adopted recommended practices in selection cutting, while 10,210 pruned their forest trees according to plans outlined by foresters.

Texas held sawmill demonstrations to show practical woodland management. Owners in several States studied the marketing of timber products, while in one State marketing was done cooperatively. Lists of farm-timber buyers and reports on market conditions were distributed to growers. They were also helped in preventing forest fires, timber estimating and appraisal, and marketing. A total of 2,157 farmers adopted improved practices in production of naval stores and 3,144 adopted improved practices in the production of maple sugar and sirup. In addition 16,723 boys and girls were enrolled in 4–H forestry clubs.

Farmers Learn Engineering Techniques

Farming and farm home life were greatly influenced by the 1936 engineering program of the Extension Service. Engineering contributed to better living through improvements of dwellings and their equipment for comfort, convenience, appearance, health, safety, and economy. It contributed to better farming through the improvement of land by irrigation, drainage, clearing, and conservation. It promoted labor and power efficiency and the most effective tillage and processing practices. It conserved and enhanced the value of livestock, crops, and other products of the farm through suitable housing, processing, storage, and marketing facilities.

An increase of more than 126,000 rural electric customers during 1936 exceeded all previous records and called for expanded extension activities among the farmers in helping them to solve their problems for the satisfactory use of power. Reference lists and many new

bulletins were prepared by extension workers to meet this urgent need on thousands of farms.

Plans for farm dwellings and for service buildings to house livestock, store farm produce, and for many other purposes were furnished to farmers by the Extension Service during the year. In furthering the agricultural-conservation program, extension engineers demonstrated engineering practices, such as terracing, contour tillage, and the surveying required to lay out the work on fields. They also assisted in related conservation and education and in supervising mapping or land measurement needed to check the performance on which payments for conservation practices depended. In cooperation with the Civilian Conservation Corps, an educational program was launched to recondition the drainage systems of organized enterprises and to encourage farmers to complete their field-drainage installations that were neglected during the past period of economic distress and drought. This work was especially emphasized in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri.

Cotton-ginning improvement was launched in 1936 as a new phase of extension work. Information developed at the Department of Agriculture Cotton-Ginning Laboratory was made available to cotton growers, ginners, and to marketing and mill agencies in order that they might preserve the natural value of the lint and seed during the harvesting and ginning processes to assure the best market value to the growers.

Farm improvements, affecting irrigation, drainage, or clearing, were made on 37,500 farms involving 1,400,000 acres at a service valuation of more than $5,000,000. Engineering practices in land conservation to reduce erosion losses were put into effect on 116,000 farms comprising 10,000,000 acres, at a service valuation of approximately $16,000,000. Advice and training relating to farm machinery was given to 120,000 farmers, while 70,000 farmers were furnished plans for the construction of 85,000 new buildings. The valuation of this aid was placed by the county agents at more than $5,500,000.

Extension engineers advised and assisted in electric installations on nearly 235,000 farms, at an estimated service value of $3,000,000. In addition, they assisted 53,000 farmers in planning for more than 80,000 other types of installations such as water, heating, and sanitary systems.

Wildlife Program Expanded

Wildlife-conservation programs were conducted by the Extension Service in 30 States in 1936 as compared with 18 in 1935. The in-

crease was largely due to the impetus given this work by Federal agencies and to the appointment of a Federal extension biologist to have charge of projects in wildlife conservation and restoration. Iowa and Texas appointed extension specialists in wildlife conservation; Oklahoma assigned the work to the assistant 4–H Club leader; and Illinois cooperated with the State natural history survey in carrying on the program.

The nine cooperative wildlife-research units established by the Bureau of Biological Survey, land-grant colleges, American Wildlife Institute, and State game departments carried on extension projects in connection with their own work. These units are located in Alabama, Iowa, Connecticut, Ohio, Oregon, Maine, Texas, Utah, and Virginia.

During the year, 1,890 4–H Club boys and girls from 21 States attended special conservation camps.

Livestock Industry Presents Problems

WEATHER conditions in 1936 interfered seriously with regular extension project work over a large part of the livestock-producing area. Many emergency situations arose because of the drought. Feed-grain production amounted to about 58 million tons as compared with a normal yield of approximately 100 million tons. Shortage of pasture, range, and stock water compelled livestock owners to market earlier than usual and in larger numbers; consequently, many beef cattle, hogs, and sheep were sold at light weights. However, agents and specialists aided growers to move thousands of livestock to feed-supply bases where animals were conditioned for market. The supply of roughage produced in 1936 in comparison with the number of roughage-consuming animal units on hand was nearly one-third more than in 1934, and its distribution also was more general.

Extension workers further helped to relieve the feed shortage in the livestock-producing areas by arranging for the importation of Argentine corn, molasses from island possessions, and soybean cake from Manchuria. They also advised farmers in the conservation of feed crops and the planting of quick-growing emergency weeds and grasses to be used for forage. In Wyoming, thistles, cacti, straw, damaged corn, and molasses were fed livestock under the supervision of the agents and specialists. Extension workers distributed plans and specifications for building trench and slat-fence silos. In Nebraska 12,389 trench silos were constructed, and in Iowa 18,598 were built.

Meat Consumption Increase

So great was the increased demand for meat during the year that packers paid producers more for their livestock than in any year since 1930, and the number of cattle slaughtered was the largest since 1918. Payments for animals slaughtered under Federal inspection exceeded those of the previous year by more than 300 million dollars, and those of the 5-year average (1931–35) by more than 550 million dollars.

Livestock specialists, in practically every State, assumed definite responsibilities in furthering the programs of the Agricultural Adjust-

ment Administration, Soil Conservation Service, Resettlement Administration, and farm-credit agencies. They encouraged farmers of the South and East to purchase surplus livestock from the drought area for breeding and feeding uses and gave more time than in previous years to 4–H Club work.

Heavy Demand for Meat Information

The wider distribution of electric power to farms and the development of local cold-storage houses and freezers, together with the adoption of diversified farming practices in the South, created a demand by farmers and homemakers for information on methods used for curing meat for cold storage. Extension specialists conducted training schools for county and home agents and local leaders where they studied methods of dressing, cutting, and curing meat, place of meat in the diet, identification and selection of quality and cut, utilization of meat according to quality and cut, and how to plan a home food supply. Livestock, nutrition, and engineering specialists and vocational leaders cooperated in this program. Twenty-six meat programs were conducted during the year in 19 States, and 57,545 farm families were assisted in home butchering, meat cutting, and curing.

Livestock extension work in Puerto Rico was designed to correct a diet deficiency among the rural people. Rice and beans, the principal foods there, do not furnish enough protein; consequently, farmers were encouraged and assisted in the production of dairy products, swine, and poultry.

Dairymen Are Optimistic

Higher prices for dairy products throughout the United States generally in 1936 stimulated interest in the dairy industry. This situation was reflected by an increase in the number of dairy herd-improvement associations as well as in the number of cows on test. Dairymen made use of herd records in managing their herds for greater returns. The number of associations in the Western States increased from 102 in 1935 to 117 in 1936, and the membership increased from 1,880 to 2,583, while the number of cows on test rose from 86,679 to 113,398. In the North Central section the total number of associations was 475, with 9,883 herds of 179,256 cows on test. This was an increase of 57 associations, 1,657 herds, and 36,593 cows over the previous year. In the Southern States the number of associations increased 15 over the number in 1935, with an increase

of 6,651 cows on test. As the result of testing work in the South, 7,149 boarder cows were culled from herds.

An identification and permanent-record project was inaugurated during the year which included the ear-tagging of all animals in herds under test and the reporting to the Bureau of Dairy Industry for permanent filing of identification numbers of the animal, those of its sire and dam, and name of owner. Likewise, the record of the first 305 days' production of each female previously identified was filed.

In addition to the standard dairy herd-improvement work, circle or owner-sample testing was done in eight Western States. Washington dairymen tested 804 herds having 8,126 cows by this method.

Breeding Stock Improved

The breeding improvement program was carried on largely in connection with the dairy herd-improvement work, better-sire campaigns, and bull auctions. By the use of records, bulls were proved and good brood cows located for dairymen. County agents and testers also aided in exchanging breeding animals among farmers. The breeding phase of the dairy program received added impetus during the year by the herd-analysis work that was started by the germ-plasm survey. Fifty-three sires were proved by dam-daughter comparisons in seven of the Western States. Six States reported that 756 pure-bred bulls and 477 well-bred grade and registered females had been placed among dairymen. Tours and breeding schools also were used to promote interest in better breeding.

Emphasis was placed during the year on improving pasture and forage crops and their proper harvesting and storage to insure high-quality hay. Samples of hay furnished by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics were used extensively in feeding schools to acquaint dairymen with factors that make for quality and a higher nutritional value. Many States reported that additional silos were constructed to store roughage. In one North Central State, 12,389 trench silos were built in 1936. In the Southern States farmers were urged to grow more winter hays.

Poultry Adds to Farm Income

Extension work in poultry husbandry was centered in the demonstration farm flock, Grow Healthy Chicks campaigns, and the production and marketing of high-quality eggs. Chick sexing and turkey production were also emphasized in certain States. Poultrymen were

unusually alert in controlling disease among their birds. In Maryland they had more than 200,000 birds tested for pullorum disease as compared with 50,000 in 1934. Rhode Island poultrymen sent in more than a thousand specimens to the extension laboratory for autopsy, almost double the number of a year earlier. The information sent back to them after the examination was used to check and control disease outbreaks.

Approximately twice as many flock owners in Vermont enrolled in the third Grow Better Chicks program carried on in 1936, while the Home Egg-Laying Contest, in its sixth year, showed about a 40-percent increase in enrollment over 1935. In Indiana, 41 poultry schools were held in 40 counties; 64 chick-brooding meetings were held in the State; a Grow Healthy Pullets campaign reached 500 poultry raisers in each of 12 counties; and 118 cooperators completed their poultry flock-record project. Five cooperative associations in Connecticut had a membership of 1,500 growers, and their sales in 1936 amounted to nearly 2 million dollars.

Arizona farmers enrolled 40,000 birds in a study to determine the causes of high mortality in first-year laying pullets. Twelve monthly summaries for the poultry activities in Utah for 1936 were prepared and sent to all 1935-36 poultry record-keeping cooperators. In September 81 percent of the old Utah cooperators and 105 new cooperators were enrolled in this project for the poultry year beginning October 1, 1936, and ending September 30, 1937. During the year the Utah extension poultrymen served as supervisors of the National Poultry-Improvement Plan in the State. Eighteen hatcheries, representing about 95 percent of the hatching capacity of the State, and 10 record-of-performance breeders, representing 4,768 birds, participated in this program.

In emphasizing the need for better poultry houses, New Mexico distributed 200 prints of a new-type adobe poultry house. Hatcherymen's records show that more poultrymen purchased sexed chicks in 1936 than in any previous year.

Regional, State, and county poultry conferences were conducted in various parts of the country throughout the year for discussion of production, marketing, and disease control. In several of the conferences proposals were considered for fitting poultry into the regional poultry program submitted by the planning division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Farmers were also encouraged to increase the number of farm flocks to provide meat and eggs for their families.

The poultry industry got under way in Alaska during the year when 8,500 White Leghorn pullets were shipped into Matanuska Valley. Growers were assisted in culling, feeding, and housing their birds. An incubator of 3,000-egg capacity was installed at Palmer for use in hatching chicks in 1937.

Homemakers' Activities Cover Wide Field

WHILE the farmers of the Nation were engaged in sowing seeds, fighting insect pests and plant and animal diseases, harvesting, an meeting numerous other demands, the homemakers were equally busy husbanding every available resource on the farm and in the home to provide better family living. They budgeted their low incomes, time, and energy; reconstructed clothing; made inexpensive household furnishings; canned and preserved fruits, vegetables, and meats; raised poultry and gardens; and conducted wayside markets where they sold their surplus products and handiwork. In addition, the homemakers studied the proper care of their families and homes; attended lectures and discussions to acquaint themselves with economic, social, political, and industrial problems and trends; and kept farm and home accounts of earnings and spendings. At the same time they did not neglect their cultural development. They organized literary, dramatic, recreational, and travel clubs, bands, and orchestras; they sponsored musicales, tours, camps, and established libraries for their communities.

How Homemakers Add to Family Income

One of the most noticeable trends in the Extension Service program for 1936 was the emphasis placed on helping the farm families in the lower income class, hundreds of thousands of whom had little or no money income during the year. Farm women used ingenious methods in adding to their incomes. They turned otherwise useless articles into attractive, useful ones. Rural women of Tennessee and North Carolina made hats and table mats from corn shucks and marketed them in fashionable shops in New York. Homemakers in Luna County, N. Mex., made rose punch with a foundation of honey and rose flavoring and nasturtium punch from flowers. In Maine and West Virginia they utilized farm and home resources to entertain tourists.

One resident of Durham County, N. C., sold $2,130 worth of cakes on a curb market. Sales from home industries carried on by Florida women and girls in 1936 brought $199,863 in cash. A poultry demonstrator

in Rankin County, Miss., sold 5,294 dozen eggs from 373 hens for $1,352 or a net return of $780. A 4–H girl in the same State sold $590 worth of poultry and eggs during the year to bring her total cash income from her poultry enterprise for a 3-year period to $1,360. In Arkansas, 11 home demonstration club markets added $13,722 to farm family incomes. Eleven organized farm-women's markets in Texas, with 133 members, sold $21,591 worth of products during the year.

Farm women also brought revenue to their families through sales to merchants, institutions, and individuals, maintenance of tourist homes, and sale of home-made baskets, rugs, belt buckles, buttons, cakes, and various handicrafts utilizing native materials such as honeysuckle, oak splints, rushes, corn shucks, broomcorn, rye straw, and pine needles.

With the money received from the sale of home-industry products, farm women bought gasoline stoves, washing machines, radios, electrical equipment, bedroom furnishings, new floor coverings, clothes, bed linens, and baby chicks. Instead of cash, many women exchanged their products of home industry for dental work, physicians' fees, drugs, music lessons, garage bills, furniture, haircut, cosmetics, house paint, clothes closets, magazine subscriptions, setting eggs, and, in one instance, a Bible.

Adequate Food Supply Provided for Families

Making and carrying out a plan for an adequate yearly food supply for the farm family and using home-produced foods properly in well-selected meals was the keynote of the foods and nutrition program. Farm women, assisted by agents and specialists, planned and planted family gardens, canned or stored supplies of fruit, vegetables, and meats, and purchased other foods according to budgets they had previously worked out. In many States, families recorded the quantities and value of foods purchased or produced and made estimates of future purchases for the year.

Homemakers' plans were shattered in many communities lying between the Rockies and the Mississippi, also in some States bordering the Mississippi on the east and in the Ohio Valley, when drought struck, destroying garden and grain crops. Lack of feed forced the sale of livestock and poultry. Grasshoppers added their ravages, until thousands of farm families were forced on relief rolls. In nearly one-third of the country it was necessary to conserve whatever food could be salvaged and to supplement this by cash purchase at or below a restricted emergency level. Rains in August and September made

some late gardens possible and allowed a limited amount of storage and canning in the Mississippi Valley; however, rural people all over the country were given help in making weekly food budgets on an emergency basis.

In the East, where farm incomes were better than they had been for some years, farm women studied food buying, meal planning, preparation and serving of community meals, and how to entertain in a simple style. Even in drought-ridden sections, many groups asked for help in being hospitable at a minimum cost. Farm mothers were aided in feeding their preschool and school children through home-planned or community-served luncheons. Agents and specialists aided the homemaker of the North to protect her food products from freezing and the homemaker of the South to protect the family's food supply from the heat.

Extension workers cooperated with the Works Progress Administration in training leaders and cooks to prepare and serve school lunches. They held schools for home-management supervisors in canning, drying, and brining methods, bread making, vegetable preparation, and planning inexpensive meals for the family. They prepared direction sheets for distribution among farm women. Cooperation was also given the maternal and child-health service of the Children's Bureau and State health departments, by preparing and giving talks and demonstrations to nurses and at well-child conferences. Plans for meeting the drought situation were formulated and discussed at joint meetings of cooperating agencies at Kansas City and Minneapolis.

During the year the 511,089 cooperating families canned or preserved 50,261,797 quarts of fruits, vegetables, and meats and 10,362,044 containers of jams and jellies at a value of $14,484,331. In addition 4-H Club girls canned 5,925,625 quarts of fresh vegetables and meat and filled 1,482,400 containers with jams and jellies.

Farm Homes Improved

Thousands of farm women in 1936 cooperated with the Extension Service in making the rural home a more convenient, safe, and attractive place in which to live. Homemakers in Utah studied house-remodeling plans and provided their homes, at very little expense, with many conveniences, such as bathrooms, iceless refrigerators, storage spaces, and service closets. New Hampshire women constructed baskets for storing soap, furniture polish, and other cleaning materials. Louisiana and Vermont women remodeled their kitchens.

In Vermont alone, 2,883 kitchens were rearranged for greater convenience, and 955 homes were connected with electric power lines.

By storing meat in refined cottonseed oil, Texas families saved thousands of pounds of meat. Housewives of Texas, Arkansas, and other States made mattresses and reupholstered their furniture by using home-grown cotton, and in some instances, native Spanish moss. Directions were given to the rural women of Kansas for converting old feather beds into modern mattresses. During the work period at housekeeping demonstrations in Arizona, the women made fly traps, and long-handled dustpans from tin cans and twisted wire.

Home-management programs in Florida emphasized improved laundry practices, rearrangement of equipment for convenience and timesaving, sanitation for health, and everyday good housekeeping. Tenant families of the South increased their food supplies by raising gardens, milking cows, raising poultry, and canning and storing food supplies. Family night programs were initiated in North Dakota. The Louisiana Dollar Savers and Stretchers demonstration included dry-cleaning at home, remodeling and renovating clothing, removing spots and stains, dyeing and redyeing at home, home laundry problems, and storage of clothing. Minnesota conducted demonstrations of The Successful Family in 23 communities. Arkansas received the highest number of awards given one State in the National Better Homes campaign, when 1,382 communities participated in home-improvement extension projects as compared with 826 in 1935.

In Michigan, 1,200 women studied the legal phases of home management. More than 600 arranged to have abstracts brought up to date, deeds recorded, and wills written.

Live-at-Home Program Adds to Farm Resources

The live-at-home program of the Extension Service aims to stimulate the farmers to supply themselves with all the food and feedstuffs and livestock products necessary for family and farm consumption the year around. It also encourages farm families to grow enough surplus to supply surrounding cities and towns. In one State alone, the 1936 live-at-home program, directed by extension forces in cooperation with the State press association, was worth 55 million dollars to the farm families. Seventy-five home demonstration women in Montana reported 3,242 improved practices relative to the program in that State.

More than 400 families in 15 communities in Nevada planted and raised gardens adequate for their family needs. Virginia farm girls

and women canned 3,137,454 quarts of home-raised products. In Florida the amount of food canned increased from 1,023,817 quarts in 1935 to 2,366,532 quarts in 1936.

Rural Women Make Budgets and Keep Accounts

Farm living costs were reduced and incomes extended because of the widespread interest among rural women in keeping accounts and making budgets. About 80 percent of the home agents included home account keeping as a new demonstration in their plans of work for 1936. In Arkansas, for instance, 3,349 home demonstration club members in 72 counties enrolled in this work. One member in that State discovered that the family food cost for 1 month was $46 in addition to the products supplied by the family cow and garden. Within a few months, through food budgets and home canning and preservation, she reduced the cash outlay for food to $4 a month.

California rural women studied the economic phase of clothing, and 799 women and 210 children kept accounts. Keeping home accounts was a major home demonstration activity in 20 counties of Tennessee. In Texas, 7,962 families planned food budgets and obtained necessary supplies for the year.

Increased interest in consumer education was also noted among farm women. In this phase of the extension program rural women studied consumer-retailer relationships and the purchasing of high-quality goods by brands.

Clothing the Farm Family

Improvement of the family wardrobe was part of the home agents' work throughout the Nation. Practical suggestions to homemakers included: When it pays to sew, use of short-cut methods in construction, education in textiles, thrift methods of buying, analysis of past purchases, clothing storage, home tailoring, good grooming, good laundry and dry-cleaning methods, and good lines in dress. Coat schools were popular.

In Wisconsin, because of drought conditions, phases of clothing construction rather than clothing selection were given emphasis. Pennsylvania women were taught how to distinguish different materials, while clothing work in Vermont centered on home tailoring, good grooming, and home-made aids. South Dakota included clothing as a major project for the first time in several years because many of the rural people of that State had been unable to buy new material or new garments.

Sewing-machine clinics were held in Ohio, and consumer educational conferences were conducted in New Mexico. Women in Lake County, Ind., saved $5,137 by making and remodeling their own clothes. At the Washington State Fair a large clothing exhibit was constructed to show part of the work of 2,708 club girls who completed clothing projects. Florida conducted a farm-family wardrobe demonstration with special emphasis on the mother's personal apparel.

During the year 276,013 adults followed extension recommendations in the construction of clothing, 38,670 kept clothing accounts, and 28,419 budgeted clothing expenditures. It is estimated that the total saving due to clothing programs among adults was $1,860,807 in 1936.

Health of Farm Families Guarded

Low-income groups received first attention in carrying out the health program; however, other groups were by no means neglected in this phase of the Extension Service work. Agents, specialists, and leaders cooperated with the farm women in building a health program to guard against such results of malnutrition as heart disease, defective ears, eyes, teeth, and bone structure, and tuberculosis. Home agents apprised rural women of ways of preventing respiratory diseases by providing protective foods to supply minerals and proteins. The Rhode Island nutrition plan laid stress on maintaining positive family health, with little cash outlay for food, by cooking and serving simple dishes. The relation of food to health was emphasized in North Carolina. In North Dakota, 1,185 women filled in "measuring stick" sheets to check on the physical health of the homemaker and her ability, efficiency, and skill in household tasks. Health examinations were given 436 North Dakota women during the year.

Farm families in Michigan reported that they had fewer colds and better health conditions generally because they had followed better food practices. Health-record books in Oregon show 3,921 cases of improved physical condition among club members during the year. In Florida farm people were taught how to combat hookworm and mosquitoes. One hundred and twenty-five sewage-disposal plants and 456 homes were screened. In Arkansas 5,382 rural women followed directions in child care and feeding projects. In practically every State women were given helpful information concerning the care of the child before its birth and throughout its infancy.

Extension workers in Colorado conducted a First Aid and Safety in the Home campaign. The health program of one county in Utah centered around the theme, "To attain, to hold, and to enjoy good

health for better living." Washoe County, Nev., conducted a Keep Growing project in which 24 schools joined and 1,200 children participated.

Under the program for safeguarding energy and strength, 5,927 clubwomen had health examinations upon recommendations of extension workers; 16,899 women improved health habits; 12,645 improved their posture; and 19,934 reported improved health as a result of the home health and sanitation program.

Families Find Time for Play

The 1936 rural recreation program emphasized recreation for the family circle. Plays, song fests, community choruses, reading, games within the home, folk dancing, and general community and camp activities were sponsored throughout the Nation. Community social organizations in Oregon conducted 10 institutes, 3 county projects in public speaking, 13 county homemakers' camps, 9 county training institutes in community dramatics; 6 counties sent casts to the State one-act play festival.

Massachusetts rural families were helped to work out their recreational needs in their own communities. Recreation was a State-wide project in North Carolina. Home demonstration clubs sponsored singing and short plays followed by tea. They also sponsored local and county-wide "husband nights," community suppers, square dances, and singing games.

Women were also taught handicrafts as recreational hobbies. One homemaker in North Carolina used her home-grown broomcorn to make more than 600 hearth brooms which she sold for $300. More than 500 social programs were sponsored in Kentucky. In South Carolina, home agents gave recreational programs in 682 communities for men, women, and children. County bands were organized in West Virginia, while rural people of Arkansas, who could not afford commercial amusements, reported successful results with home-made fun. More than 300 orchestras and choruses were formed in Louisiana.

Many camps were held throughout the Nation where rural women were given opportunities to turn away from the regular routine of their every-day living and pursue hobbies, engage in recreation, or study literature, art, music, crafts, and nature.

Surveys and Program Planning

Program planning was an important phase of the home demonstration work, and in the majority of States this project was given increased

emphasis because additional staff members were employed through the availability of Bankhead-Jones funds. As a basis for the building of a unified program for the farm family, surveys were made to determine family income and how much of the income was available for family living, food, clothing, or for operating the home. A farm and home demonstration outline for combining farm planning, budgeting, and record keeping, was used in the South.

Farm-tenantry conditions were studied in many communities. Major needs of rural families in regard to food, clothing, housing, health, education, and recreation were determined and efforts made to supply these needs as far as possible. Farm and home councils and homemakers' clubs were formed to lead in molding a closely correlated program aimed at raising the standard of living and promoting health and happiness among rural families.

Extension agents worked in close cooperation with related governmental agencies and with individuals within the communities to determine the program that would bring the most good to the largest number of rural people. The New York staff cooperated with the Rural Electrification Administration in carrying an educational program to 66 percent of the rural families in the State not served by electricity. Farmers were taught how to get electricity on the farm, how to obtain adequate wiring lay-out, and what electrical equipment to buy for the best returns in satisfaction and durability. Tennessee, Arkansas, and Mississippi cooperated with the Tennessee Valley Authority in conducting demonstrations of electrical equipment and methods of utilizing electricity in the home and on the farm.

Rural Electrification Administration projects developed so rapidly in Wisconsin that agents and specialists gave a considerable part of their time to this work throughout the year. Extension and Rural Electrification Administration specialists in Minnesota conducted educational meetings throughout the State. In practically every State, home agents gave demonstrations on clothing to Works Progress Administration sewing teachers and outlined projects for W. P. A. women employees. The National Youth Administration supplied clerks in a number of Extension Service offices, and other N. Y. A. workers assisted in preparing exhibit material for home demonstration agents.

Rural Families Do More Reading

Thousands of rural families were provided with books, magazines, and newspapers through extension reading projects. Agents and

specialists encouraged farm families to read more of the best literature and organized reading circles, clubs, and community library groups to further this phase of extension teaching.

Home demonstration agents in Alabama set up magazine exchanges where approximately 21,000 copies were received during the year from contributors and passed on to rural readers. In Tallapoosa County the home demonstration agent's office was used as a library and leaders were urged to use the magazines, papers, and books there to help them in their demonstrations and club programs. Rural families in Alaska were supplied with books through an arrangement made between the district home agent and the library board at Sitka.

One hundred percent of the Negro home demonstration agents in Georgia assisted in establishing libraries in 83 rural communities. Illinois home bureaus, in cooperation with W. P. A. workers, organized and started libraries in a number of communities where library service had not been previously available. The Neighborly Neighbors unit of Ford County Farm Bureau in Kansas, won a prize of $100 by converting the township hall into a public library and community meeting place. As a result of reading projects in Kentucky, 455 rural women obtained library cards for the first time; 752 family members used these cards; 3,826 books were read; 6 traveling libraries were established; 307 books were purchased; and 682 homemakers reported that they had been stimulated to read. A women's club in Clarke County, Miss., donated 100 books and 500 magazines as a nucleus for the building of a community library. Seven traveling library trucks were established in South Carolina; while in Hardin County, Tenn., the home agent cooperated with the Tennessee Valley Authority in establishing three community libraries. Similar projects were completed in other States, resulting in a widespread stimulation of reading among rural families.

4–H Clubs Enroll A Million Boys and Girls

MORE than 1 million rural young people in the United States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico joined 68,341 4–H Clubs in 1936. This enrollment, the largest in the history of extension work, exceeded that of 1935 by 147,764. The increased volume of 4–H Club work was directly due to the enlarged extension staff financed through Bankhead-Jones funds and the increased number of members came through the enrollment of new boys and girls and not through increased reenrollment of former club members. The 4–H Club roster for the year contained the names of representatives from 688,997 farm homes and 167,176 other homes, or 44 percent of the rural young people who had reached the average starting age for club work.

Special mention should be made of the invaluable assistance given to the extension workers by 81,111 men and women and 34,377 older boys and girls who served as club leaders. These voluntary helpers made it possible for 70 percent of the club membership to carry their projects to completion.

Leaders Receive Training

Improvement was made in the training of local leaders in methods of organization and program building. Extension agents held 26,438 training meetings for the 115,488 volunteer leaders. Local leaders of 4–H Clubs were provided more opportunity than previously to participate in the development of county programs. County 4–H Club councils of local leaders, with the assistance of extension agents, studied the needs of the county, determined policies with regard to the club program, assisted in planning county-wide 4–H Club events, and developed local leader training programs. In Missouri, the county club councils selected special books and bulletins to be studied by their members during the year. Community advisory committees in practically every State were also organized to assist the local leaders and club members.

Aims of 4–H Club Program

The 4–H Club program is designed to raise the standards of farming, homemaking, community life, and citizenship to a high plane. It teaches members to be skillful in their practices of farming and homemaking, and by means of demonstrations and exhibits they show one another different methods used in furthering their enterprises. Training is also afforded in cooperative action, serving the community, and in gaining an understanding and appreciation of nature, music, art, and literature. Attention is given to the development of proper attitudes and standards of healthful living.

4–H Clubs Serve Their Communities

Each 4–H Club member selects a farm or home enterprise for the purpose of demonstrating an approved practice which is part of the extension program for his community. The interest of the club member in the enterprise, his willingness to work with his fellow club members in carrying out the programs planned by the club, and the keeping of a record of his demonstration are the principal criteria for membership in a 4–H Club. The club program focuses the energy and enthusiasm of boys and girls upon the welfare of the community.

Following are examples of community enterprises in 1936.

Club boys in Georgia purchased 500 good brood mares in furthering a project aimed to save Georgia farmers from sending $5,000,000 out of the State each year for farm work stock. The Indian Trail 4–H Club in Northampton County, Pa., got the traveling library association to send 50 books each month to them for circulation in their neighborhood. Two club members were sent to a library in a large city to receive instruction on the best methods of handling the books.

Members of 75 4–H Clubs in Nebraska planted 60,000 drought-resistant trees on their farms, and conducted their demonstrations so that neighbors and friends might see the results. In Massachusetts, 4–H Clubs gathered and destroyed 1,300,000 egg clusters of tent caterpillars that were playing havoc with trees on farms, in towns, and along highways. Beef-club members in Montana added to the farm income by feeding good range beef animals high-quality hay and grain grown in the irrigated valleys. For many years it was the practice to send the feeder calves to the Corn Belt to be fattened.

Club girls in Puerto Rico made purses, calendars, scrapbook covers, desk sets, hot-dish pads, bedroom slippers, baskets, and knife and pencil cases from coconut palm and sold their handiwork on a ready market.

Club Enterprises Cover Many Fields

The 2,159,326 farm and home enterprises started by the 1,145,508 club members in 1936 were divided among the following: Farm crops, horticulture, forestry, animal husbandry, dairy husbandry, poultry, agricultural engineering, agricultural economics, foods and nutrition, child training, clothing, home management, house furnishing, handicraft, home health and sanitation, beekeeping, and others.

Clubs Emphasize Conservation

One of the objectives of the 4–H Clubs is the development of an intelligent understanding and an appreciation of nature and the physical environments in which the club members live. Though some work had been carried on for many years prior to 1936, particularly through the forestry and agricultural projects dealing with the use of land, impetus was given to the program when the Extension Service established a subject-matter group in wildlife conservation and restoration with an extension biologist in charge. Wildlife conservation specialists were appointed in Iowa and Texas, while in other States, such as Oklahoma and Illinois, services of part-time specialists were made available. The wide range of conservation activities is illustrated by the programs of Minnesota, Mississippi, Iowa, Texas, Nebraska, Massachusetts, South Dakota, and Ohio.

The conservation program in 4–H Club work, as carried on in cooperation with other Federal agencies and educational institutions, related to activities for the improvement of rural life through proper use of forests, land, streams, and other natural resources. Subject-matter assistance was furnished by staff members of universities and colleges, the Forest Service, Bureau of Biological Survey, Bureau of Fisheries, Soil Conservation Service, State conservation departments, State fish and game departments, and by other groups of public-spirited individuals interested in conservation in its various forms.

In 21 States the program was capped by a conservation camp which was attended by 1,890 club members and leaders. Forestry club members carried projects in preservation of woodland areas, care and planting of trees for future timber crops, windbreak protection around the farm homes, and for prevention of soil erosion by water and wind.

4–H Clubs Develop Positive Health Program

Progress was made in clarifying the health objectives of the 4–H Club program. The public health services of the various States, together with county medical associations and local physicians, aided in adjusting the 4–H health program to meet the needs of the club members. Formation of proper health habits among members, imparting of health information, and the development of a positive health attitude were the major aims of the 4–H health program. Regular medical examinations, immunization, proper diet, the relation of one's health to that of the health of the community, were emphasized for the 34,323 boys and the 143,934 girls enrolled in health work.

Slogans like "Protect your own smile," used in Massachusetts, and "Be your own best exhibit," used in West Virginia, were effective in stimulating club members to action. Health phases emphasized in most States included posture, personal hygiene, correct footwear, sanitation, ventilation, proper foods, rest, and healthful recreation. Health contests were used to stimulate interest among members. Public health officials and local doctors assisted in conducting and preparing standards for these contests.

The safety phase of the health program was incorporated into the plans of many States. By means of demonstrations, exhibits, and campaigns related to farm and home hazards, automobile driving skills, highway traffic regulations, first aid, home nursing, and rural fire prevention, club members learned the importance of safety. Insurance companies and State departments of motor vehicles provided educational material for safety programs.

Factors affecting mental health were also studied at State camps, short courses, rallies, and 4–H Club conventions, where discussions were held dealing with mental adjustments and habits, how to get along with others, self-analysis through personality check sheets, and other methods, and talks were given on such subjects as "As others see us."

Members Make Use of Leisure Time

Recreational programs in the various States were broadened in scope through the cooperation of 4–H Clubs, leaders, agents, and State and Federal specialists. Club members in Connecticut, Kentucky, and West Virginia made games for club meetings, and for home and small community social gatherings. Clubs in Massachusetts, Iowa, and Missouri presented folk music and held county folk festivals. As an outgrowth of the 1936 music-appreciation study on music

for family festivals, 1,300 Iowa 4–H girls staged a festival at their State convention.

Marked improvement in amateur dramatics was noted. The older age groups broadened this enterprise by making detailed and intensive studies of productions before they were staged. Recreational training schools taught techniques in stage lighting, costuming, construction of scenery, other back-stage duties, and advertising. Other leisure-time activities that received considerable attention were photography, crafts, 1-day camps, outdoor cookery, and hobby shows. A total of 2,732 4–H Club camps were conducted with an attendance of 192,227.

Abandoned C. C. C. camps were acquired by several States through the Extension Service for 4–H recreational activities and meeting places. The National 4–H Club Camp held in Washington, D. C., with a program built around the theme, "Making the most of our rural heritage," was attended by delegates from 40 States.

That 4–H Club members are interested in good music was shown by the increased number of bands, orchestras, song festivals, and choruses throughout the country. The monthly national 4–H radio program with music provided by the United States Marine Band brought an interpretation of good music to many club members during the year. Kansas, for the ninth time, held an annual 4–H Club orchestra and band tournament at the State college.

Happy Homes—The 4–H Club Goal

One of the major aims of 4–H Club work is to teach members to live happily with others. The club program fosters plans and activities for joint participation of boys and girls, which have led to many adjustments within families. South Carolina issued a circular entitled "Myself as a Family Member." At a State 4–H Club camp in Massachusetts, girls studied the values of homemaking. An outdoor cooking project was supervised in New York by the extension forester and food specialists. The specialist in child training and parent education in New Jersey conducted a series of leader-training conferences on methods of working with adolescent boys and girls.

Programs at club meetings, county 4–H rallies, camps, and State courses emphasized training in personal and social adjustments such as personal appearance, social etiquette, cultural activities, and desirable characteristics that members should develop.

The homemaking program was enlarged to include wardrobe planning, food budgeting, menu planning, consumer education, money

management, home beautification, home accounts, home lighting, and safety. These and other home economics projects were centered in the home to help build family solidarity.

Club members, in following their slogan, "Learn to do by doing," received practical experience in carrying on the work of the farm and home. Club members canned or otherwise preserved 7,408,025 jars of fruits, vegetables, meats, jams, and jellies. Many girls reported that they managed the entire canning program for the family. Members also made 308,454 dresses, 62,437 articles in home-management projects, 216,983 articles for house furnishings, and 124,420 articles in handicraft enterprises. In their livestock projects they cared for 249,012 animals and 3,190,904 birds. In many cases the entire meat supply for the family was provided by club members. They also added to the farm resources by growing fruits, vegetables, and feed and forage crops. In addition, they added to the farm income by marketing their products and either contributed directly to the family budget or supported themselves, thereby releasing their regular share of the family funds for other purposes.

Committee Makes Study of 4–H Clubs

A committee comprised of representatives of land-grant colleges was appointed in 1935 to develop a research program to determine the effect of the extension program on the growth of rural young people. The committee decided to confine its immediate research to a study of the effects of 4–H Club work on former members and to use the objectives of 4–H Club work as reported by the land-grant colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture committees in Recommended Policies Governing 4–H Club Work as a basis for measurement. Eminent educators were chosen to assist in outlining the procedure to be followed in making the studies.

Several studies were made relative to the problems involved in the selection, training, and supervision of 4–H local leaders. The four most important studies were made, (1) of 520 leaders in 16 States, most of whom were in attendance at club camps or short courses, (2) of 3,843 leaders who replied to a mailed questionnaire sent out by the National Committee on Boys' and Girls' 4–H Club Work, (3) of 175 leaders interviewed personally and constituting a random sample of all New Hampshire local leaders, and (4) of 1,130 records in Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio.

4–H Clubs Cooperate With Other Agencies

4–H Clubs throughout the Nation cooperated with many State and Federal agencies during 1936. Talented young men and women who were on the rolls of the National Youth Administration served as sponsors, advisers, and supervisors of 4–H Clubs. In New Mexico N. Y. A. girls assisted in teaching canning methods to clubs. They also planted gardens from which the 4–H girls obtained supplies for their canning enterprise. In Cavalier County, N. Dak., the N. Y. A. boys improved the club campgrounds and assisted in the camp program. In Essex County, Mass., they acted as assistants to local club leaders, and in Mississippi they made a rural-youth survey.

4–H Club members learned modern credit methods through contact with the Production Credit Association. Club boys in Hamilton County, Nebr., used production credit to finance their calf and pig enterprises, while those in Tennessee used this facility to purchase well-bred range cattle to fatten for market. For the fourth consecutive year Winfield, Kans., boys used production-credit loans to produce wheat and livestock, and in Mitchell County, Kans., members of seven clubs purchased more than 500 ewes with the financial aid of the same agency. The Production Credit Association taught young people the relation of capital and credit to good farm-management practices.

The Rural Electrification Administration stimulated interest in the use of electricity on the farm, and club members responded to this program by helping to install numerous electric appliances. Club members in Maryland, Illinois, and Iowa were especially active in this cooperative enterprise during the year. The Maryland plan included wire splicing, selection and use of home equipment, simple repairs, and wiring systems.

State club leaders and Rural Resettlement administrators cooperated in advancing the 4–H Club program on resettlement projects. In Colorado a definite plan was worked out between the Extension Service and the Resettlement Administration for handling the 4–H enterprises in families participating in the resettlement program. The Extension Service also continued to cooperate in club work with the Indian Service of the Department of Interior by assisting in planning programs of work, in distributing literature, and in supervising joint achievement exhibits at fairs and club functions.

4–H Program Integrated With Adult Extension

Further progress was made in integrating the 4–H Club program with adult extension. More assistance was obtained from subject-matter specialists in developing project plans, subject-matter bulletins, and record books; in supervising the 4–H Club work related to the specialist's field; and in training local leaders at county and district conferences. In a number of States an effort was made to simplify the language of bulletins prepared for 4–H Club members. In Ohio, for example, the Dale vocabulary test was used to check the wording in 4–H Club circulars and record books. State club leaders and specialists revised the plans for agricultural projects to conform with the provisions of the agricultural and soil-conservation programs. In many States further progress was made in correlating subject matter in agricultural economics with all 4–H Club projects. South Dakota issued an Agricultural Outlook for 4–H Club Members.

Major Trends Apparent

A detailed study of 4–H Club work conducted during 1936 in the 48 States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, reveals certain major trends which might be listed under the following headings: Objectives, Organization, Projects, Program, Methods, and Miscellaneous. Objectives of the work received a new appraisal as the result of an examination made by the land-grant college committee.

Organization trends included increased membership, county 4–H Club leaders' councils, and volunteer leaders or advisers; training of volunteer leaders in techniques of program making for local clubs; further integration of 4–H Club work with plans of subject-matter specialists who collaborated in the development of project plans, subject-matter circulars, and demonstration material; greater emphasis on reenrolling old club members and interesting young people out of school.

Trends in the development of projects included a greater use of surveys in adjusting project plans; a greater flexibility of project plans to fit the situation on the farm and in the home; better project plans and circulars designed to meet the needs of the older club boys and girls; new projects in soil erosion, soil conservation, wildlife protection and management; a further expansion of projects in horses and mules, production and preservation of home meat supplies, and fattening of livestock; increased interest in projects for beautifying

country home surroundings; and more agricultural economics information in projects designed for older club members.

In the program as a whole, noticeable trends included the adjustment in health programs based on the local health situation and emphasis on improvements needed by the individual club member; a broader program of conservation activities with new contacts and relationships; development of special conservation camps for both boys and girls; greater appreciation of values in the social, cultural, and recreational activities; and a broadened and enriched program through instruction, demonstrations, and discussions dealing with personality, guidance, and human relationships. Additional trends in this phase of the work also included the prevention of livestock losses during transportation to market; more community service activities; increasing amount of consumer information on standards and tests for clothing, package and canned goods, fertilizers, sprays, seeds, feeds, and cuts of meats.

Improvements were evident during the year in the methods of presenting the 4–H Club program. Some important trends in this regard were: Better handbooks and guides for local leaders, broadening of the program for leaders' training meetings, increased use of the discussion method with older members, enrichment of the 4–H Club camp program in light of broader educational objectives, and increased interest in demonstrations, both by individuals and teams.

More awards, on the basis of accomplishments, were made during 1936 than in previous years.

Program Includes Older Rural Youth

In addition to the large increase in volume of 4–H Club work, there was also an increased interest in organized extension work with rural young people 16 to 25 years of age who were not in 4–H Clubs. Membership grew from 44,790 in 1935 to 51,204 in 1936. In several States individuals were selected to devote all or part of their time to these young people, while other States appointed committees among members of the extension staff to work out procedures and plans of action.

Individual organizations usually consist of a president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, and one or more committees. The committees deal primarily with the recreational and social features of the program and with plans for educational activities relative to agriculture, home economics, vocational guidance, and personality development.

Young men in the older groups are particularly interested in agriculture, while the young women's chief interest lies in homemaking. When the interests of both groups are considered jointly, however, problems of personality come first. The program for these groups was designed, therefore, to help young people to conduct themselves properly at various functions and to determine what occupations would develop personality traits and skills that would enable them to succeed in whatever occupations they might choose.

Where young men and women were so situated that they could add to their own and their family's incomes, they took up such activities as poultry raising, dairying, gardening, and canning. Some of the young women carried on such projects as improving rooms, landscaping home grounds, and developing charm. In some instances partnership arrangements were made between father and son for handling the entire farm business. A number of groups studied points to consider in buying a farm, while others conducted local fairs, supervised clean-up campaigns, and obtained and improved meeting places.

During the summer season the young people varied their program by conducting educational tours to historic places, State and national parks, State capitals, and college and university campuses; also, by attending camps organized to provide both recreation and education.

Rural Negroes Improve Status

THREE significant developments stand out in a review of conditions affecting the rural Negroes of the Southern States in 1936. They are: Continued economic recovery of the Nation that was reflected on the farms of the South; the work of Federal agencies, particularly the Resettlement Administration and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, in cooperation with the Extension Service; and the increasing spirit of harmony and cooperation between the races. Bankers, business men, and the public generally are beginning to see the Negro's economic role in a different light. No longer is he considered only as a producer of two or three bales of cotton and the consumer of a few gallons of molasses, some side meat, meal, and a little coffee and sugar, but he is beginning to be looked on as a producer of real wealth and a potential consumer.

Extension workers in the Southern States, including Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia, are confronted with numerous problems over an extensive territory. The 1936 Negro rural population of the 397 counties served by 405 Negro extension agents numbered approximately 2,984,491 persons, or 746,123 families. Of this number 207,399 families were reached by the program. Extension agents were called on more than ever before to coordinate their work with that of the various Federal agencies which have been instrumental in bringing a brighter life to rural Negro people.

Program for Year

The extension program for the year was designed to aid farmers in providing a more adequate food and feed supply; in realizing greater cash returns from their staple crops; in providing adequate shelter for the family and animals; in caring for their livestock, farm machinery, and tools; and in adopting long-time soil-building practices.

Agents attempted to get the Negro farmers to break away from their rather set practice of one-crop farming and turn to raising corn,

garden vegetables, and fruits, instead of purchasing these products away from the farm. The agents located sources of cheaper credit for Negroes. Because of high interest rates it was almost impossible for Negro farmers to purchase small family-size fertile farms.

Breeding of Work Stock and Hogs Encouraged

There is a serious shortage of work stock as well as hogs and cattle among the Negroes in most sections of the South. Each year carloads of work animals are shipped in from livestock areas. Emphasis was placed in 1936 on the need for raising more animals on local farms. In consequence, Negro farmers in 22 counties of Mississippi bought 23 jacks, 11 stallions, and 432 brood mares. Farmers without funds were permitted to take the animals and pay for them with A. A. A. benefit checks. In Georgia the county agent started a project among Negro farmers with six young Aberdeen Angus bulls, furnished by the board of education of Liberty County. In other cattle-raising sections of the South the agents conducted many demonstrations of the making of harnesses, bridles, lines, shoe soles, and saddles.

As a result of a campaign for better breeds of hogs among the Negroes, hundreds of farmers had more than enough meat to supply their family needs and marketed the surplus. Shows were staged by the agents as a means of creating interest in economical meat production, and prizes were given to winners of the best exhibits of cured meat.

The poultry population on Negro farms was greatly increased over previous years. Flocks approaching commercial proportions were seen on many farms.

Cotton Improved

Cotton farmers were urged to produce better cotton through a standardized variety. In several Georgia counties white and Negro agents organized joint field tours and visited outstanding one-variety cotton farms at cotton-picking time. They also obtained the cooperation of the gins to insure unmixed seed for planting purposes. Farmers were encouraged to plant more corn for home consumption and to give this crop more attention. Records show that farmers engaging in corn demonstrations increased their yields by as much as 31 bushels an acre.

Because the Negro farmers believed that they could purchase flour cheaper than it could be grown on their land, threshing machines and local flour mills had almost disappeared from their communities. In

1936, however, a grow-more-wheat project resulted in the appearance of many harvesting and threshing machines together with local flour mills.

W. B. Young, farm agent of Marion County, Fla., was successful in organizing three cooperative associations and roadside markets that sold $11,128 worth of truck crops during the year. A large number of community canning centers were established in the South with private and P. W. A. funds, to care for surplus products from home gardens grown under the new farm-management program.

Terracing and drainage and repair and care of farm machinery, buildings, and home equipment were activities engaged in by a large number of farm people during the year. Farmers also bought tractors, mowers, plows, planters, and harvesters to aid them in their enterprises. In South Carolina, Negro county agents gave terracing demonstrations on 411 different farms; supervised the remodeling, repairing, and painting of 158 dwellings; installed electric-lighting systems in 20 farm homes; supplied building plans for 15 new dwellings, 26 hog houses, and 55 poultry houses, and one 2,000-bushel capacity sweetpotato curing house.

Sanitary Practices Adopted

Extension agents all over the South encouraged better health habits and proper sanitation among Negro farm families. In Charlotte County, Va., 28 sanitary toilets were built, 83 homes were screened against flies and mosquitoes, and surroundings of 450 homes were made sanitary.

Help Given on Credit Problems

"Character" loans and grants made by the Resettlement Administration aided the Negro farmer materially to establish his economic independence. The Negro county agricultural agent in Leflore County, Miss., recommended 31 families who were approved for resettlement and allotted $13,000. A check on the rehabilitation clients showed that a high percentage of those who received advances paid their obligation within 1 year and had an initial supply of funds with which to make their succeeding crop. Agents also assisted the Resettlement Administration in working out live-at-home programs for the Negroes.

Negroes Support Conservation Program

While the term "soil conservation" was new to most Negro farmers, they had been practicing some form of it under the supervision of

extension agents for a number of years. After this new program was explained to them, thousands pledged their support. In response they planted summer and winter legumes, most of which were turned under to enrich the soil. They also terraced hundreds of acres of farm land. Negro farmers were apprised by Secretary Wallace of the part they should play in the national conservation program at a regional meeting held at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., September 10. More than 6,000 attended.

Negro agents throughout the South helped to bring about a better understanding between landlords and tenants. They found tenants for landlords and landlords for tenants. James Fruit of Christian County, Ky., in his first year as tenant, planted 4 acres of tobacco, 12 of corn, and a garden. From his tobacco alone he received $604, and from his cash savings he made a down payment on a small farm.

Homemakers Improve Practices

Home demonstration agents in the South not only serve in the capacity of practical teachers but give advice on social and family matters as well. One of the major problems among the rural Negro families is malnutrition, with its accompanying evil of pellagra. The efforts of home demonstration and farm agents were directed throughout the year to improving the diets of Negroes. The home agent of Talladega County, Ala., conducted 20 demonstrations with 267 women in the selection of foods. Meat, meal, and molasses were supplemented with vegetables, fruits, milk, and poultry products.

Poultry raising among the Negroes is usually a woman's job. In Alabama, farm women in 20 counties, after supplying their home needs, sold poultry and poultry products to the amount of $23,292.

Negro women also planted and cared for the family garden and preserved garden products and fruits. Nearly 2,000 demonstrators, in a Texas county, made and filled their canning budget and 1,130 provided storage space for canned goods. At the same time 3,894 home demonstration club members cooperated with 344 pantry demonstrators in the canning of 429,926 quarts of fruits and vegetables. They also brined and pickled 86,164 quarts and dried 1,108,638 pounds of vegetables, fruits, nuts, and cured meats.

In the clothing program 2,229 women followed extension recommendations in constructing and remodeling clothing in 1936, while 986 women kept individual clothing accounts. Many old chairs and stools were reupholstered, and attractive and useful rugs were made for the home and for sale as a result of the handicrafts work taught

by the home agents. Negro women in Bedford County, Va., sold $625 worth of wild flowers, shrubbery, and hand-made articles. Most of this money was used to buy clothes for themselves and their children.

Other projects carried on by the Negro women included the making of soap from meat scraps and surplus fats, making of hats from old material, remodeling homes, making fly traps, providing for recreation and reading material for the family, canning, making clothes, assisting in community health work, and cooperating with relief agencies in mattress making.

Negro Youths Join 4–H Clubs

4–H Club work among the Negro boys and girls is carried on under a handicap. Practically every spare moment of their time, particularly in planting and harvesting seasons, is devoted to the farm work of the family. However, by placing emphasis on off-season projects which do not interfere with the regular work of the farm, a successful program can be administered. The major effort of county and home demonstration agents during the year was aimed to inspire self-help among these young people so they will be able to emancipate themselves from undesirable conditions such as poor housing, insufficient food, inadequate clothing, and irregular school attendance.

The highest achievements and records ever made in Negro 4–H Club work were reported in 1936 when 132,365 boys and girls were enrolled, an increase of more than 20,000 over 1935. Major activities engaged in by boys were cotton, corn, pig, potato, tobacco, peanuts, beef, and truck clubs. For girls, the major work was in garden and poultry clubs, food preservation, clothing, foods and nutrition, and home improvement. In Leflore County, Miss., members of the 4–H Club at Caney Bayou picked 1,273 pounds of lint cotton from 4 acres that they rented cooperatively, and sold the product for $208.76, or a net balance of $143.76 after expenses were paid.

A 22-acre camp for Negro boys and girls was built in Richland County, S. C., at a cost of $2,600. This amount was raised by the State and county agent organization, the county, the Columbia Chamber of Commerce, and the F. E. R. A.

Progress was also reported in the movable-school project which aims to take the school to families in the most backward rural sections.

Exhibits Aid Educational Program

DEPARTMENT exhibits were displayed by the Division of Exhibits at 58 fairs, expositions, and other occasions, through the cooperation of 45 organizations in 27 States. Displays at regular State and interstate fairs that were viewed by 6,901,052 persons, numbered 25 as compared with 27 for the previous year and 35 for 1934. The smaller number of exhibitions during the 1936 season was due largely to the great demand made upon fairs for space and other cooperation by the various Federal emergency organizations. The Department made 129 shipments of exhibits, 56 of which were carload movements. Eighteen carload groups of exhibits were utilized for display at State and interstate fairs, in addition to a large number of individual exhibits for less-than-carload displays at miscellaneous exhibitions.

Distinct progress was made during the year in relating exhibits to the Department project program and in arranging for the exhibits at fairs to carry specific and pertinent information pertaining to the surrounding areas. State and interstate fair officials cooperated in this plan by assigning space that enabled the greatest number of people to see the Department exhibits. Interest was aroused in advance of and during the showings by news releases which were prepared by the Department press service and sent to dailies, weeklies, and farm papers in the areas where Department exhibits were displayed.

In addition to the regular Department exhibition program at State and interstate fairs within the United States and the second year San Diego Exposition, the Department participated with other Federal agencies in the Great Lakes Exposition at Cleveland, Ohio, the Texas Centennial Exposition at Dallas, Tex., and the Sixth World Poultry Congress held at Leipzig, Germany, July 24 to August 2, 1936. The Poultry Congress exhibit consisted largely of results of scientific work presented in the form of enlargements of photographs, special illustrations, legends, and a set of automatically projected lantern slides.

Division Prepares 38 New Exhibits

During the year, 38 new exhibits were completed, 15 revised, and approximately 100 renovated. The new exhibits were designed to

aid in teaching the principle of the agricultural conservation program, the history of American agriculture, insect and disease control, livestock raising, crop management, how to prepare foods, and how to increase farm incomes.

The agricultural conservation group which was one of the features of the 1936 preparation work, consists of seven sections. They depict in a graphic way the need for and the results of conservation of farm, forest, and wildlife. Many of the interest-attracting features, such as dioramas and animated models, and a part of the wall structure of the group were obtained from exhibits conducted by the Department at the California Pacific International Exposition at San Diego.

The History of Agriculture exhibits present in a popular way the idea that the adoption by farmers of improved methods of agriculture developed through research has brought about much of the improvement in agriculture today and will bring more improvement in the future. This story is told through the medium of eight dioramas and supporting materials, and illustrates the development under four heads: Corn Culture, Farm Implements, Dairying, and Poultry Raising.

Exhibits Become More Elaborate

During the past 15 years there has been a gradual development of exhibits from a simple type to one that is more elaborate and contains either three-dimensional material or mechanical action. This new type of exhibit is necessary in order to compete successfully for space and attention at fairs and expositions, but it requires more time and outlay for its maintenance. Where 150 exhibit units were reconditioned without great trouble 10 years ago, 150 of the present-day exhibits, if kept in proper condition, would require the major part of the time of the preparation staff, leaving too little opportunity for the building of new material. The Division of Exhibits has made a study of this condition and has applied remedies, including a sharp reduction in the number of exhibit units maintained.

Division Chief Serves as Commissioner

Joseph W. Hiscox, Chief of the Division of Exhibits, who was appointed by the President early in 1935 to serve as Federal Commissioner for the California Pacific International Exposition, was continued in that capacity during 1936 because the exposition was extended from February 12 to September 9.

Motion Pictures Aid in Extension Teaching

EXTENSION SERVICE workers, in carrying out their educational program, used motion-picture films borrowed from the Division of Motion Pictures for a total of 9,997 days during 1936. Other State and Government workers borrowed films for a total of 25,366 days, and schools, organizations, and individuals for a total of 9,335 days, making a grand total of 44,698 days.

About 75 percent of the borrowers reported 19,146 showings of the film with an attendance of 5,143,440 persons. There is no record of attendance on purchased copies, but as more prints are sold than are supplied for direct circulation, it is estimated that the total attendance exceeds 10,000,000 persons annually. This attendance is selective, as Department motion pictures are shown principally before small groups interested in the subject matter of the films.

During the year 5,490 shipments of motion pictures were made, consisting of 10,904 subjects on 16,676 reels. Owing to the lack of prints and personnel to handle the volume of work involved, the Division declined 1,165 requests for films.

Twelve new pictures were produced in 1936, five silent and seven sound. The new titles include: Canned Lima Beans; The Will and the Way, the story of the remodeling and modernizing of an 80-year-old farmhouse; Ovulation, Fertilization, and Early Development of the Mammalian Egg; Flyways of Migratory Waterfowl; Game Bird Farming; Norris Dam; The Life of Plants; CCC Aids Winter Sports; and Stop Forest Fires, a one-reel discussion of the problems of the forest fire. In addition, three short "trailer" films were prepared on the prevention of forest fires.

Extension Supplies Visual Aids

EDUCATIONAL workers in the field of agriculture and home economics were assisted materially during 1936 by the many aids provided by the Visual Instruction and Editorial Section of the Extension Service. County agents, State and Federal specialists, and those in allied fields purchased 11,835 film strips through the section, as compared with 9,989 in 1935, and 8,498 for 1934. Throughout the entire Nation increased interest was noted in the use of film strips as an educational medium. The Section prepared 26 new film strips and revised 17, all of which were made available to extension workers. Staff members also assisted State workers in the preparation of 28 film strips. In addition, 292 glass slide series were shipped to various States.

Twelve States received personal aid from the photographer of the Extension Service, who took 1,657 pictures. After they had been prepared by the Section, sets of these pictures, which depict various phases of extension programs and achievements, were sent to cooperating States and individuals. In all, the Section made and distributed 16,689 photographic prints during the year.

Staff artists further assisted the field workers by designing and preparing 56 posters, 125 cloth charts, 73 graphs, 192 line drawings, 38 bulletin covers, 27 cartoons, 46 maps, and 824 pieces of miscellaneous art work.

Members of the staff also prepared and distributed 394 news stories pertaining to extension work. The majority of these releases were sent directly to extension editors in the States where they were adapted for daily and weekly newspapers and journals. State editors served as key editorial contact men for the Extension Service, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Soil Conservation Service, and other Federal agencies. From the large number of Government releases the extension editors prepared condensed and localized copy for the press in their respective States. Through this service the newspapers and journals were kept informed of the various Federal programs without congesting the news channels.

County agents, specialists, and administrative officers were kept informed of extension programs, policies, accomplishments, and changes in personnel in various States, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Alaska, through the Extension Service Review, the official house organ of the Service. This monthly publication also served as an avenue of expression for executives, agents, leaders, specialists, 4–H Club members, and others interested in extension work.

Funds and Personnel

EXPANSION of extension work in the 48 States and Hawaii was greatly stimulated by the approval of the Bankhead-Jones Act on June 29, 1935, which provides for research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture, for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work, and the more complete endowment and support of land-grant colleges. Section 21 of this act authorizes an appropriation of $8,000,000 for cooperative extension work for the first fiscal year (1935–36), and for each succeeding fiscal year thereafter an additional sum of $1,000,000 until the total appropriations authorized shall amount to $12,000,000 annually, the authorizations to continue in that amount for each succeeding fiscal year. The act provides that $980,000 shall be paid to the State and Hawaii in equal shares and that the remainder shall be paid to the several States and Hawaii in the proportion that the farm population of each bears to the total farm population of the several States and Hawaii as determined by the last preceding decennial census. The States and Hawaii are not required to offset the allotments for extension work authorized under this act, but such allotments shall be available for payment only if the State or Hawaii complies with the offset provisions of other Federal appropriations for agricultural extension work.

Federal funds allotted to the 48 States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico for extension work in 1936 were as follows: Under terms of the Smith-Lever Appropriation Acts, $6,278,096; Capper-Ketcham Act, $1,480,000; and Bankhead-Jones Act, $8,000,000. The special appropriation of $1,000,000 for allotment to the States primarily for extension in economics and marketing was continued by Congress. The direct Federal appropriation to the Department of Agriculture for extension work was $902,754, of which $747,248 was for farmers' cooperative demonstration work and motion pictures, $85,000 for exhibits, $13,668 for general administrative expenses, and $56,838 for farm forestry extension.

States, counties, and other agencies contributed $11,844,289 for cooperative extension work. The total of these funds available from Federal, State, county, and local sources for cooperative extension work with the State and Territorial agricultural colleges and for motion pictures and exhibits was $29,505,139. In addition, the Agricultural

Adjustment Administration transferred $1,071,609 to the Extension Service for educational phases of the adjustment program.

Staff Members in Field

The field force employed to carry on extension work, on June 30, 1936, numbered 8,149 persons, an increase of 1,275 during the year. Employed in agricultural work in the counties were 2,852 county agents, an increase of 38 during the year; 849 assistant agents, an increase of 373; and 229 Negro agents, an increase of 43. The home demonstration staff in the counties included 1,528 agents, an increase of 279 during the year; 151 assistant agents, an increase of 100; 9 urban agents, and 166 Negro agents, an increase of 27.

4–H Club work was supervised by 267 county club agents and 49 assistants, an increase of 56 county club agents and 15 assistants. In addition to the increased 4–H Club staff, practically all county extension agents devoted a substantial portion of their time to boys' and girls' club programs. Working in close cooperation with the county agricultural, home demonstration, and club agents were 1,428 extension specialists. During the year 262 specialists were added to the staff in the States and Territories, while administrative and supervisory officers numbered 621, an increase of 82 over the previous year.

Personnel Changes

The following changes were made in the Federal, State, and Territorial administrative staffs:

H. W. Gilbertson, former field agent for the central section, was placed in charge of the central section. Karl Knaus, former assistant county agent leader in Indiana, filled the vacancy left by Mr. Gilbertson

W. B. Stout, former senior extension economist in Indiana, was transferred to the Department as an extension economist in the Agricultural Economics Section.

Barnard D. Joy, formerly with the Resettlement Administration, was appointed as an extension agriculturist, Extension Studies and Teaching Section.

L. T. Oldroyd, former commissioner of agriculture in Wyoming, was appointed extension director in Alaska to fill the vacancy left by R. L. Sheely, resigned, who had served as director from July 26, 1933, to October 27, 1935.

F. W. Peck was reappointed extension director in Minnesota to replace H. C. Coffey, who had served as acting director from July 1,

1933, to December 31, 1935. Mr. Peck was director for that State from October 1, 1930, to April 23, 1933.

E. E. Scholl was appointed extension director in Oklahoma to replace D. P. Trent, who resigned to accept a position with the Resettlement Administration. Mr. Scholl was formerly assistant director in Oklahoma.

C. A. Keffer, extension director in Tennessee, died December 31, 1935. Director Keffer took charge of the work in Tennessee on July 1, 1914, when the farmers' cooperative demonstration work of the United States Department of Agriculture and the extension work of the college of agriculture of the University of Tennessee were combined, and he served in that capacity with outstanding success for 21 years. C. E. Brehm, who had been Director Keffer's assistant for a number of years, succeeded him as director.

Appendix

Results, 1936

Funds for extension work are appropriated for fiscal years ending June 30, whereas extension agents are required to prepare their reports for calendar years. For this reason the statements of funds expended are for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, and the statistics of results of work done are for the calendar year ended November 30, 1936.

TABLE 1.—*Results of cooperative extension work, 1936*

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE

Item	Number or value	Counties reporting
Farms in counties with extension agents [1]	6,792,486	2,709
Farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural extension program	3,258,535	2,766
Farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	1,140,392	2,207
Other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	421,036	2,049
Farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	688,997	2,797
Other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	167,176	2,318
Farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program	4,073,611	2,867
Other families influenced by some phase of the extension program	701,502	2,453
GENERAL ACTIVITIES		
County associations fostering extension work	6,201	2,505
Membership in these associations	873,365	2,427
Communities in counties	77,070	2,925
Communities with extension program	57,749	2,699
Voluntary local leaders:		
Men leaders in adult work	194,060	2,506
Women leaders in adult work	173,696	2,355
Men leaders in 4-H Club work	29,030	2,430
Women leaders in 4-H Club work	52,081	2,546
Older club boy leaders in 4-H Club work	14,054	1,550
Older club girl leaders in 4-H Club work	20,323	1,613
Paid local leaders:		
Men leaders engaged in Agricultural Adjustment Administration program or relief work	103,782	2,658
Women leaders engaged in Agricultural Adjustment Administration program or relief work	2,791	645
Clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work	42,778	2,259
Membership in such clubs or groups	996,153	2,247

Item	Reported by home demonstration agents		Reported by club agents [2]		Reported by county agricultural agents		Total for all lines of work	
	Number or value	Counties reporting	Number or value	Counties reporting	Number or value	Counties reporting	Number or value	Counties reporting
Time devoted to Agricultural Adjustment Administration work	[3] 0.51	--------	[3] 2.55	--------	[3] 26.84	--------	[3] 17.70	--------
Time devoted to relief work	[3] .95	--------	[3] .26	--------	[3] 1.46	--------	[3] 1.24	--------
Time devoted to regular extension work	[3] 98.54	--------	[3] 97.19	--------	[3] 71.70	--------	[3] 81.06	--------

[1] Census, 1935.
[2] Includes a small amount of work in counties without extension agents, reported by State club leaders.
[3] Percent.

TABLE 1.—*Results of cooperative extension work, 1936*—Continued

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Item	Reported by home demonstration agents		Reported by club agents [2]		Reported by county agricultural agents		Total for all lines of work	
	Number or value	Counties reporting	Number or value	Counties reporting	Number or value	Counties reporting	Number or value	Counties reporting
Time devoted to field work	[3] 65.30	--------	[3] 64.03	--------	[3] 54.36	--------	[3] 58.13	--------
Time devoted to office work	[3] 34.70	--------	[3] 35.97	--------	[3] 45.64	--------	[3] 41.87	--------
4-H Clubs	26,010	1,508	13,335	357	35,705	2,485	68,341	2,882
Enrollment:								
Boys	24,421	319	104,396	357	371,456	2,507	479,232	2,837
Girls	427,110	1,514	88,773	320	175,348	1,592	666,276	2,742
Completions:								
Boys	16,497	302	77,987	355	245,586	2,436	324,763	2,767
Girls	287,875	1,496	72,384	317	133,520	1,551	474,736	2,699
4-H Club judging teams trained	15,333	694	2,945	271	12,137	1,515	30,372	1,933
4-H Club demonstration teams trained	24,212	915	4,623	266	17,533	1,221	46,394	1,847
Groups organized for extension work with rural young people above club age	867	388	209	109	1,276	589	2,020	808
Membership in such groups	19,063	356	6,967	105	30,231	570	51,204	731
Farm or home visits made	613,490	1,711	205,208	396	1,827,266	2,897	2,648,028	2,936
Different farms or homes visited	371,217	1,710	112,089	396	1,000,922	2,897	1,464,433	2,925
Office calls	1,026,307	1,698	181,577	357	18,850,228	2,898	19,983,878	2,939
Telephone calls	850,813	1,681	159,114	353	4,952,927	2,830	5,941,992	2,884
News articles published	203,594	1,683	35,140	360	450,832	2,843	691,611	2,878
Individual letters written	1,625,074	1,709	271,543	372	7,739,049	2,894	9,597,798	2,938
Different circular letters prepared	114,684	1,682	30,223	372	328,145	2,877	472,293	2,913
Bulletins distributed	4,568,899	1,691	527,871	367	6,510,629	2,866	11,581,395	2,917
Radio talks made	3,286	502	950	115	9,694	708	13,923	918
Events at which extension exhibits were shown	17,816	1,533	3,206	324	9,551	2,183	29,547	2,549
Adult leader-training meetings held	24,831	1,484	389	51	46,983	2,547	71,719	2,712
Leaders attending	398,082	1,473	7,977	39	933,752	2,461	1,331,871	2,482
4-H Club leader-training meetings held	9,268	1,178	3,401	327	14,312	1,792	26,438	2,389
Leaders attending	153,135	1,171	62,310	328	225,813	1,780	424,368	2,385
Method-demonstration meetings held	333,937	1,689	23,043	336	165,725	2,682	520,734	2,827
Attendance	5,631,198	1,684	397,323	335	2,931,126	2,668	8,919,161	2,819
Result-demonstration meetings held	34,704	958	4,795	162	43,975	1,916	83,211	2,187
Attendance	781,936	956	115,854	162	1,033,258	1,907	1,921,198	2,175
Adult tours conducted	2,980	716	83	23	4,922	1,652	7,898	1,886
Attendance	127,147	710	3,208	23	231,503	1,641	356,260	1,879
4-H Club tours conducted	1,328	444	1,938	297	4,947	1,324	8,057	1,684
Attendance	51,503	438	54,707	296	143,280	1,317	238,048	1,782
Achievement days held for adults	5,519	1,159	321	20	2,035	726	7,769	1,649
Attendance	599,227	1,154	19,953	20	431,359	714	994,520	1,643
Achievement days held for 4-H Clubs	6,091	1,199	3,052	303	6,826	1,659	15,201	2,311
Attendance	653,748	1,192	415,988	303	1,038,002	1,652	1,850,529	2,308
Farm women's club encampments held	808	593	8	8	110	86	912	670
Attendance	62,419	574	409	8	8,613	84	70,969	650
4-H Club encampments held	1,182	1,131	679	233	1,549	1,363	2,732	1,792
Attendance	83,300	925	30,065	220	103,661	1,314	192,227	1,575
Meetings held by agents	514,534	1,594	72,323	366	539,097	2,689	1,116,108	2,810
Attendance	15,605,822	1,582	3,002,806	366	20,537,087	2,685	37,965,388	2,804
Adult meetings held by local leaders not participated in by agents	118,189	1,231	1,832	40	94,516	1,853	212,781	2,282
Attendance	1,933,220	1,229	27,061	40	2,405,894	1,834	4,352,871	2,278
4-H Club meetings held by local leaders not participated in by agents	94,832	1,056	97,238	299	123,095	1,628	313,818	2,254
Attendance	1,385,857	1,053	1,343,120	298	1,783,729	1,622	4,500,825	2,247

TABLE 1.—*Results of cooperative extension work, 1936*—Continued

ACTIVITIES BY PROJECTS

Project or line of work	Number or value	Counties reporting
Corn:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	44,024	2,632
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	4,429	896
Communities in which work was conducted	28,852	2,450
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	23.744	1,696
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	48,479	1,469
Adult result demonstrations conducted	21,717	1,290
Meetings at result demonstrations	3,839	734
Method-demonstration meetings held	8,078	1,056
Other meetings held	9,091	1,277
News stories published	18,173	2,040
Different circular letters issued	10,148	1,751
Farm or home visits made	78,078	2,419
Office calls received	751,951	2,584
4-H Club projects completed	52.726	1,983
Farmers following fertilizer recommendations	245,476	1,705
Farmers following insect-control recommendations	200,485	1,452
Farmers following disease-control recommendations	94,445	1,022
Farmers following marketing recommendations	60,237	732
Farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	464,611	1,250
Wheat:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	25,683	1,838
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	1,701	602
Communities in which work was conducted	15,032	1,597
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	11,365	964
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	22,345	839
Adult result demonstrations conducted	9,258	660
Meetings at result demonstrations	740	247
Method-demonstration meetings held	1,640	407
Other meetings held	4,466	755
News stories published	8,690	344
Different circular letters issued	7,024	1,078
Farm or home visits made	26,701	1,511
Office calls received	651,132	1,852
4-H Club projects completed	1,566	236
Farmers following fertilizer recommendations	102,224	980
Farmers following insect-control recommendations	155,604	804
Farmers following disease-control recommendations	156,262	1,201
Farmers following marketing recommendations	27,321	452
Farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	177,834	866
Oats:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	6,553	1,623
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	314	247
Communities in which work was conducted	10,999	1,369
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	4,780	680
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	4,642	577
Adult result demonstrations conducted	5,798	683
Meetings at result demonstrations	768	255
Method-demonstration meetings held	1,400	345
Other meetings held	1,251	326
News stories published	2,909	962
Different circular letters issued	1,264	524
Farm or home visits made	12,944	1,312
Office calls received	95,206	1,694
4-H Club projects completed	850	155
Farmers following fertilizer recommendations	61,438	843
Farmers following insect-control recommendations	33,902	349
Farmers following disease-control recommendations	137,809	1,101
Farmers following marketing recommendations	14,792	299
Farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	103,735	572
Rye:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	2,820	817
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	133	74
Communities in which work was conducted	5,170	676
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	2,329	265
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	14,939	219
Adult result demonstrations conducted	3,597	201
Meetings at result demonstrations	203	58
Method-demonstration meetings held	236	68

TABLE 1.—*Results of cooperative extension work, 1936*—Continued

ACTIVITIES BY PROJECTS—Continued

Project or line of work	Number or value	Counties reporting
Rye—Continued.		
Other meetings held	824	171
News stories published	1,139	420
Different circular letters issued	785	279
Farm or home visits made	5,012	556
Office calls received	45,891	987
4-H Club projects completed	55	14
Farmers following fertilizer recommendations	7,919	281
Farmers following insect-control recommendations	4,329	96
Farmers following disease-control recommendations	3,668	92
Farmers following marketing recommendations	3,324	122
Farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	34,141	254
Barley:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	3,405	950
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	264	200
Communities in which work was conducted	5,504	796
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	2,220	387
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	2,032	342
Adult result demonstrations conducted	1,861	381
Meetings at result demonstrations	175	102
Method-demonstration meetings held	433	136
Other meetings held	755	197
News stories published	1,697	544
Different circular letters issued	704	305
Farm or home visits made	7,234	749
Office calls received	47,375	1,080
4-H Club projects completed	381	80
Farmers following fertilizer recommendations	20,398	425
Farmers following insect-control recommendations	11,473	210
Farmers following disease-control recommendations	44,998	555
Farmers following marketing recommendations	8,227	201
Farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	46,444	349
Other cereals:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	5,259	712
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	389	170
Communities in which work was conducted	4,668	535
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	2,912	307
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	5,262	280
Adult result demonstrations conducted	2,268	217
Meetings at result demonstrations	711	99
Method-demonstration meetings held	724	134
Other meetings held	1,167	210
News stories published	2,450	414
Different circular letters issued	1,037	291
Farm or home visits made	8,372	576
Office calls received	92,608	771
4-H Club projects completed	2,711	258
Farmers following fertilizer recommendations	4,494	141
Farmers following insect-control recommendations	18,719	162
Farmers following disease-control recommendations	19,202	200
Farmers following marketing recommendations	6,934	106
Farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	34,055	198
Alfalfa:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	14,505	1,944
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	1,274	570
Communities in which work was conducted	15,117	1,683
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	7,542	856
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	12,322	734
Adult result demonstrations conducted	7,813	781
Meetings at result demonstrations	912	289
Method-demonstration meetings held	1,337	408
Other meetings held	2,975	625
News stories published	6,691	1,294
Different circular letters issued	5,013	832
Farm or home visits made	32,674	1,775
Office calls received	182,244	1,984
4-H Club projects completed	360	87
Farmers following fertilizer recommendations	96,131	1,232
Farmers following insect-control recommendations	43,405	522

TABLE 1.—*Results of cooperative extension work, 1936*—Continued

ACTIVITIES BY PROJECTS—Continued

Project or line of work	Number or value	Counties reporting
Alfalfa—Continued.		
Farmers following disease-control recommendations	6,795	240
Farmers following marketing recommendations	12,433	350
Farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	103,152	646
Sweetclover:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	4,167	929
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	287	154
Communities in which work was conducted	6,568	807
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	4,131	372
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	6,369	303
Adult result demonstrations conducted	2,303	272
Meetings at result demonstrations	167	74
Method-demonstration meetings held	320	97
Other meetings held	1,030	196
News stories published	1,935	545
Different circular letters issued	813	282
Farm or home visits made	6,122	780
Office calls received	83,788	1,153
4-H Club projects completed	68	9
Farmers following fertilizer recommendations	16,347	477
Farmers following insect-control recommendations	9,630	136
Farmers following disease-control recommendations	1,045	37
Farmers following marketing recommendations	3,195	97
Farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	49,967	285
Other clovers:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	8,417	1,177
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	409	231
Communities in which work was conducted	9,944	989
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	6,160	499
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	6,208	429
Adult result demonstrations conducted	9,581	450
Meetings at result demonstrations	1,016	152
Method-demonstration meetings held	1,384	223
Other meetings held	2,361	340
News stories published	2,935	696
Different circular letters issued	1,588	481
Farm or home visits made	18,667	1,006
Office calls received	106,519	1,253
4-H Club projects completed	364	16
Farmers following fertilizer recommendations	46,600	643
Farmers following insect-control recommendations	4,358	116
Farmers following disease-control recommendations	1,677	53
Farmers following marketing recommendations	5,344	127
Farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	63,413	370
Vetch:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	7,806	871
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	185	105
Communities in which work was conducted	8,720	805
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	5,607	447
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	6,432	372
Adult result demonstrations conducted	17,943	471
Meetings at result demonstrations	1,289	231
Method-demonstration meetings held	2,677	324
Other meetings held	2,292	268
News stories published	2,243	554
Different circular letters issued	1,741	432
Farm or home visits made	14,487	778
Office calls received	139,913	970
4-H Club projects completed	271	27
Farmers following fertilizer recommendations	26,916	368
Farmers following insect-control recommendations	524	35
Farmers following disease-control recommendations	1,443	22
Farmers following marketing recommendations	1,701	52
Farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	51,011	288
Lespedeza:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	12,836	1,234
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	420	211
Communities in which work was conducted	12,679	1,111

TABLE 1.—*Results of cooperative extension work, 1936*—Continued

ACTIVITIES BY PROJECTS—Continued

Project or line of work	Number or value	Counties reporting
Lespedeza—Continued.		
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	7,813	584
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	7,749	508
Adult result demonstrations conducted	25,198	632
Meetings at result demonstrations	2,956	282
Method-demonstration meetings held	2,166	315
Other meetings held	2,914	394
News stories published	3,719	825
Different circular letters issued	2,872	563
Farm or home visits made	24,897	1,081
Office calls received	205,595	1,371
4-H Club projects completed	204	53
Farmers following fertilizer recommendations	29,495	422
Farmers following insect-control recommendations	2,048	52
Farmers following disease-control recommendations	810	38
Farmers following marketing recommendations	7,434	165
Farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	73,316	379
Pastures:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	22,798	2,251
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	2,036	784
Communities in which work was conducted	20,136	1,949
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	12,567	1,081
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	14,665	953
Adult result demonstrations conducted	18,542	1,138
Meetings at result demonstrations	2,196	515
Method-demonstration meetings held	3,032	586
Other meetings held	4,689	804
News stories published	8,855	1,635
Different circular letters issued	6,842	1,179
Farm or home visits made	46,706	1,999
Office calls received	227,787	2,210
4-H Club projects completed	258	41
Farmers following fertilizer recommendations	49,223	1,057
Farmers following insect-control recommendations	9,025	174
Farmers following disease-control recommendations	986	46
Farmers following marketing recommendations	4,796	66
Farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	101,199	642
Soybeans:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	8,942	1,549
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	474	224
Communities in which work was conducted	12,196	1,313
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	5,909	650
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	7,408	554
Adult result demonstrations conducted	16,328	666
Meetings at result demonstrations	778	270
Method-demonstration meetings held	1,679	365
Other meetings held	2,236	426
News stories published	3,355	972
Different circular letters issued	3,301	621
Farm or home visits made	18,583	1,354
Office calls received	160,569	1,647
4-H Club projects completed	1,739	216
Farmers following fertilizer recommendations	34,651	651
Farmers following insect-control recommendations	8,282	173
Farmers following disease-control recommendations	5,132	109
Farmers following marketing recommendations	14,771	265
Farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	97,959	492
Cowpeas and field peas:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	7,441	1,036
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	193	73
Communities in which work was conducted	10,925	909
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	6,867	444
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	9,474	399
Adult result demonstrations conducted	20,396	469
Meetings at result demonstrations	852	186
Method-demonstration meetings held	1,468	274
Other meetings held	1,765	265
News stories published	1,880	539
Different circular letters issued	1,294	425
Farm or home visits made	13,201	903

TABLE 1.—*Results of cooperative extension work, 1936*—Continued

ACTIVITIES BY PROJECTS—Continued

Project or line of work	Number or value	Counties reporting
Cowpeas and field peas—Continued.		
Office calls received	179,232	1,108
4-H Club projects completed	1,472	155
Farmers following fertilizer recommendations	24,333	303
Farmers following insect-control recommendations	8,178	183
Farmers following disease-control recommendations	3,213	91
Farmers following marketing recommendations	10,410	179
Farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	77,110	336
Velvetbeans:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	1,835	403
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	50	12
Communities in which work was conducted	2,930	378
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	1,852	163
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	2,228	143
Adult result demonstrations conducted	3,910	181
Meetings at result demonstrations	147	62
Method-demonstration meetings held	400	86
Other meetings held	373	80
News stories published	263	146
Different circular letters issued	269	111
Farm or home visits made	3,035	305
Office calls received	32,557	434
4-H Club projects completed	431	22
Farmers following fertilizer recommendations	10,273	94
Farmers following insect-control recommendations	310	15
Farmers following disease-control recommendations	309	15
Farmers following marketing recommendations	2,734	60
Farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	18,702	120
Field beans:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	1,108	252
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	102	45
Communities in which work was conducted	1,671	225
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	683	116
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	800	102
Adult result demonstrations conducted	555	97
Meetings at result demonstrations	82	32
Method-demonstration meetings held	156	54
Other meetings held	188	58
News stories published	288	100
Different circular letters issued	220	76
Farm or home visits made	3,141	232
Office calls received	13,065	307
4-H Club projects completed	681	90
Farmers following fertilizer recommendations	7,237	95
Farmers following insect-control recommendations	7,133	118
Farmers following disease-control recommendations	5,768	74
Farmers following marketing recommendations	3,152	68
Farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	13,339	107
Peanuts:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	5,854	639
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	113	43
Communities in which work was conducted	4,869	560
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	2,816	265
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	3,772	231
Adult result demonstrations conducted	4,305	244
Meetings at result demonstrations	486	117
Method-demonstration meetings held	1,077	190
Other meetings held	967	170
News stories published	753	231
Different circular letters issued	1,035	263
Farm or home visits made	8,615	544
Office calls received	89,109	652
4-H Club projects completed	7,580	581
Farmers following fertilizer recommendations	12,164	232
Farmers following insect-control recommendations	778	34
Farmers following disease-control recommendations	1,301	47
Farmers following marketing recommendations	6,816	150
Farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	31,792	211

TABLE 1.—*Results of cooperative extension work, 1936*—Continued

ACTIVITIES BY PROJECTS—Continued

Project or line of work	Number or value	Counties reporting
Other legumes:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	8,466	1,076
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	541	199
Communities in which work was conducted	7,888	821
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	4,274	420
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	9,291	375
Adult result demonstrations conducted	6,451	384
Meetings at result demonstrations	593	156
Method-demonstration meetings held	1,464	252
Other meetings held	2,044	324
News stories published	3,168	698
Different circular letters issued	3,909	462
Farm or home visits made	16,779	916
Office calls received	122,800	1,148
4-H Club projects completed	824	106
Farmers following fertilizer recommendations	15,074	303
Farmers following insect-control recommendations	3,580	78
Farmers following disease-control recommendations	3,239	57
Farmers following marketing recommendations	2,278	92
Farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	37,344	260
Potatoes:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	15,355	1,757
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	1,815	515
Communities in which work was conducted	12,820	1,553
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	7,330	929
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	9,894	796
Adult result demonstrations conducted	7,323	619
Meetings at result demonstrations	1,213	297
Method-demonstration meetings held	3,270	588
Other meetings held	3,757	674
News stories published	5,859	1,172
Different circular letters issued	4,826	931
Farm or home visits made	39,479	1,527
Office calls received	116,175	1,818
4-H Club projects completed	17,462	1,210
Farmers following fertilizer recommendations	81,888	1,224
Farmers following insect-control recommendations	153,248	1,305
Farmers following disease-control recommendations	85,151	1,259
Farmers following marketing recommendations	26,338	686
Farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	55,263	612
Sweetpotatoes:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	5,958	948
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	399	139
Communities in which work was conducted	6,913	867
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	3,264	407
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	3,336	350
Adult result demonstrations conducted	6,332	402
Meetings at result demonstrations	876	194
Method-demonstration meetings held	2,110	380
Other meetings held	1,112	243
News stories published	1,188	451
Different circular letters issued	1,109	349
Farm or home visits made	12,101	840
Office calls received	52,292	972
4-H Club projects completed	5,511	536
Farmers following fertilizer recommendations	27,180	579
Farmers following insect-control recommendations	9,316	214
Farmers following disease-control recommendations	33,029	535
Farmers following marketing recommendations	12,218	347
Farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	21,019	243
Cotton:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	68,753	1,130
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	1,591	349
Communities in which work was conducted	14,990	1,050
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	17,681	768
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	124,191	682
Adult result demonstrations conducted	36,430	680
Meetings at result demonstrations	4,055	425
Method-demonstration meetings held	6,921	547

TABLE 1.—*Results of cooperative extension work, 1936*—Continued

ACTIVITIES BY PROJECTS—Continued

Project or line of work	Number or value	Counties reporting
Cotton—Continued.		
Other meetings held	13,495	681
News stories published	12,703	903
Different circular letters issued	21,074	890
Farm or home visits made	79,470	1,073
Office calls received	3,333,713	1,083
4-H Club projects completed	17,381	858
Farmers following fertilizer recommendations	218,332	722
Farmers following insect-control recommendations	168,983	712
Farmers following disease-control recommendations	53,587	440
Farmers following marketing recommendations	122,971	403
Farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	413,269	559
Tobacco:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	16,993	555
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	863	216
Communities in which work was conducted	4,392	517
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	3,861	323
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	8,327	275
Adult result demonstrations conducted	5,818	275
Meetings at result demonstrations	821	112
Method-demonstration meetings held	1,350	187
Other meetings held	2,366	297
News stories published	3,079	379
Different circular letters issued	6,112	391
Farm or home visits made	23,378	508
Office calls received	589,930	583
4-H Club projects completed	5,676	279
Farmers following fertilizer recommendations	61,058	380
Farmers following insect-control recommendations	60,379	339
Farmers following disease-control recommendations	29,954	305
Farmers following marketing recommendations	36,783	199
Farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	100,831	240
Other special crops:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	11,495	710
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	794	203
Communities in which work was conducted	4,555	571
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	3,142	323
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	4,839	284
Adult result demonstrations conducted	5,011	227
Meetings at result demonstrations	619	120
Method-demonstration meetings held	1,026	180
Other meetings held	1,898	302
News stories published	2,139	387
Different circular letters issued	1,881	349
Farm or home visits made	27,834	588
Office calls received	200,794	690
4-H Club projects completed	1,091	175
Farmers following fertilizer recommendations	23,824	312
Farmers following insect-control recommendations	17,691	221
Farmers following disease-control recommendations	15,765	220
Farmers following marketing recommendations	12,687	162
Farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	16,754	163
Home gardens:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	44,915	1,982
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	1,601	709
Communities in which work was conducted	33,667	2,295
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	26,232	1,547
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	37,118	1,372
Adult result demonstrations conducted	69,917	995
Meetings at result demonstrations	7,682	647
Method-demonstration meetings held	25,606	1,373
Other meetings held	11,974	1,238
News stories published	15,219	1,899
Different circular letters issued	13,374	1,628
Farm or home visits made	112,822	2,290
Office calls received	190,413	2,510
4-H Club projects completed	131,825	1,484
Farms or homes where fertilizer recommendations were followed	152,621	1,573
Farms or homes where insect-control recommendations were followed	264,992	2,045

TABLE 1.—*Results of cooperative extension work, 1936*—Continued

ACTIVITIES BY PROJECTS—Continued

Project or line of work	Number or value	Counties reporting
Home gardens—Continued.		
Farms or homes where disease-control recommendations were followed	138,554	1,584
Farms or homes where marketing recommendations were followed	31,612	657
Farms or homes where assistance was given in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	88,618	595
Market-gardening, truck, and canning crops:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	17,261	1,372
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	2,240	529
Communities in which work was conducted	9,614	1,209
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	5,918	686
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	7,605	610
Adult result demonstrations conducted	11,296	558
Meetings at result demonstrations	1,549	296
Method-demonstration meetings held	3,714	524
Other meetings held	3,239	627
News stories published	5,910	881
Different circular letters issued	3,787	708
Farm or home visits made	44,043	1,280
Office calls received	106,390	1,457
4-H Club projects completed	8,210	396
Farms or homes where fertilizer recommendations were followed	51,689	857
Farms or homes where insect-control recommendations were followed	58,751	910
Farms or homes where disease-control recommendations were followed	45,486	781
Farms or homes where marketing recommendations were followed	31,578	653
Farms or homes where assistance was given in using timely economic information as a basic for readjusting enterprise	37,233	494
Beautification of home grounds:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	25,443	1,395
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	2,507	898
Communities in which work was conducted	21,507	1,888
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	17,918	1,154
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	23,188	1,038
Adult result demonstrations conducted	35,385	967
Meetings at result demonstrations	4,809	661
Method-demonstration meetings held	15,900	1,215
Other meetings held	6,167	956
News stories published	11,896	1,423
Different circular letters issued	8,384	1,164
Farm or home visits made	49,992	1,870
Office calls received	81,385	2,022
4-H Club projects completed	54,100	747
Farms or homes where fertilizer recommendations were followed	26,366	736
Farms or homes where insect-control recommendations were followed	42,312	864
Farms or homes where disease-control recommendations were followed	27,030	635
Homes where recommendations were followed as to establishment or care of lawn	68,068	1,756
Homes where recommendations were followed regarding planting of shrubbery and trees	93,190	1,799
Homes where recommendations were followed as to treatment of walks, drives, or fences	50,982	1,370
Homes where recommendations were followed as to improving appearance of exterior of house and outbuildings	72,394	1,397
Tree fruits:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	24,036	1,969
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	3,509	853
Communities in which work was conducted	13,859	1,688
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	7,270	841
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	9,491	765
Adult result demonstrations conducted	14,739	768
Meetings at result demonstrations	2,040	429
Method-demonstration meetings held	7,193	1,113
Other meetings held	4,269	751
News stories published	9,638	1,353
Different circular letters issued	8,648	1,097
Farm or home visits made	54,982	1,871
Office calls received	155,093	2,054
4-H Club projects completed	4,480	176
Farms or homes where fertilizer recommendations were followed	38,277	988
Farms or homes where insect-control recommendations were followed	87,835	1,424
Farms or homes where disease-control recommendations were followed	77,215	1,270
Farms or homes where marketing recommendations were followed	15,015	467

TABLE 1.—*Results of cooperative extension work, 1936*—Continued

ACTIVITIES BY PROJECTS—Continued

Project or line of work	Number or value	Counties reporting
Tree fruits—Continued.		
Farm or homes where assistance was given in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	26,303	455
Bush and small fruits:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	4,879	926
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	593	293
Communities in which work was conducted	6,134	885
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	3,071	400
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	3,115	332
Adult result demonstrations conducted	5,079	338
Meetings at result demonstrations	497	142
Method-demonstration meetings held	1,406	324
Other meetings held	939	246
News stories published	2,064	514
Different circular letters issued	1,214	345
Farm or home visits made	14,149	909
Office calls received	35,645	1,135
4-H Club projects completed	4,860	195
Farms or homes where fertilizer recommendations were followed	16,199	509
Farms or homes where insect-control recommendations were followed	19,972	580
Farms or homes where disease-control recommendations were followed	17,683	544
Farms or homes where marketing recommendations were followed	9,936	245
Farms or homes where assistance was given in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	12,635	211
Grapes:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	2,609	687
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	191	93
Communities in which work was conducted	3,590	678
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	1,436	237
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	1,155	214
Adult result demonstrations conducted	2,499	268
Meetings at result demonstrations	345	103
Method-demonstration meetings held	1,135	307
Other meetings held	383	105
News stories published	860	296
Different circular letters issued	573	177
Farm or home visits made	5,240	711
Office calls received	20,247	877
4-H Club projects completed	2,142	49
Farms or homes where fertilizer recommendations were followed	5,785	338
Farms or homes where insect-control recommendations were followed	11,841	458
Farms or homes where disease-control recommendations were followed	10,207	474
Farms or homes where marketing recommendations were followed	2,294	155
Farms or homes where assistance was given in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	4,915	149
Forestry:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	10,978	1,725
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	3,292	915
Communities in which work was conducted	10,672	1,477
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	5,780	839
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	7,905	753
Adult result demonstrations conducted	4,738	607
Meetings at result demonstrations	788	278
Method-demonstration meetings held	3,592	658
Other meetings held	3,213	629
News stories published	6,189	1,289
Different circular letters issued	3,036	865
Farm or home visits made	21,241	1,464
Office calls received	75,746	1,772
4-H Club projects completed	11,720	495
Farms on which new areas were reforested by planting with small trees	21,011	990
Acres involved	138,815	933
Farmers planting windbreaks or shelterbelts	21,134	701
Farmers planting trees for erosion control	15,504	710
Farmers making improved thinnings and weedings	11,030	610
Farmers practicing selection cutting	18,044	539
Farmers pruning forest trees	10,210	353
Farmers cooperating in prevention of forest fires	127,382	548
Farmers adopting improved practices in production of naval stores	2,157	66
Farmers adopting improved practices in production of maple sugar and sirup	3,144	128
Farmers assisted in timber estimating and appraisal	2,191	277

TABLE 1.—*Results of cooperative extension work, 1936*—Continued

ACTIVITIES BY PROJECTS—Continued

Project or line of work	Number or value	Counties reporting
Forestry—Continued.		
Farmers following wood-preservation recommendations	10,516	399
Farmers following recommendations in the marketing of forest products	5,691	298
Agricultural engineering:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	71,374	2,425
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	6,474	1,384
Communities in which work was conducted	24,525	2,127
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	23,465	1,449
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	56,221	1,370
Adult result demonstrations conducted	33,232	1,052
Meetings at result demonstrations	6,259	724
Method-demonstration meetings held	21,806	1,469
Other meetings held	13,031	1,420
News stories published	17,504	1,942
Different circular letters issued	15,417	1,665
Farm or home visits made	133,083	2,319
Office calls received	487,577	2,409
4-H Club projects completed	10,571	362
Farmers terracing and otherwise controlling erosion	116,166	1,610
Resulting service or savings	$16,365,563	1,343
Farmers following improved drainage practices	20,047	988
Resulting service or savings	$2,404,018	773
Farmers following improved irrigation practices	7,476	580
Resulting service or savings	$2,277,498	417
Farmer following land-clearing practices	10,040	361
Resulting service or savings	$382,436	289
Farmers using better types of machines	16,074	701
Resulting service or savings	$906,518	527
Farmers following recommendations in the maintenance and repair of machines	42,179	655
Resulting service or savings	$366,809	470
Farmers following recommendations in the efficient use of machinery	19,729	399
Resulting service or savings	$203,570	245
Farmers constructing buildings according to recommendations	68,772	2,018
Resulting service or savings	$4,051,095	1,191
Farmers having buildings remodeled, repaired, or painted	51,941	1,510
Resulting service or savings	$1,486,015	925
Farmers installing electrification units	124,786	880
Resulting service or savings	$3,079,052	420
Homes in which improved equipment was used	53,078	743
Resulting service or savings	$773,699	475
Dwellings constructed according to plans furnished	5,203	677
Dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished	12,655	740
Sewage systems installed	5,675	789
Water systems installed	7,829	879
Heating systems installed	1,677	305
Lighting systems installed	38,912	737
Home appliances and machines installed	53,823	562
Dairy buildings erected or remodeled	6,206	881
Silos erected	30,349	1,154
Hog houses erected or remodeled	7,191	868
Poultry houses erected or remodeled	27,614	1,828
Storage structures erected or remodeled	10,677	801
Other farm buildings erected or remodeled	24,358	774
Poultry:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	63,220	2,827
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	6,692	1,728
Communities in which work was conducted	38,331	2,815
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	26,373	2,025
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	49,731	1,796
Adult result demonstrations conducted	32,681	1,393
Meetings at result demonstrations	7,052	904
Method-demonstration meetings held	27,771	2,165
Other meetings held	15,606	1,879
News stories published	27,909	2,486
Different circular letters issued	22,923	2,310
Farm or home visits made	161,261	2,953
Office calls received	429,354	2,987
4-H Club projects completed	83,579	2,188
Families following an organized improved breeding plan as recommended	88,547	1,718
Families following recommendations in purchasing baby chicks	161,762	2,264
Families following recommendations in chick rearing	253,842	2,546

TABLE 1.—*Results of cooperative extension work, 1936*—Continued

ACTIVITIES BY PROJECTS—Continued

Project or line of work	Number or value	Counties reporting
Poultry—Continued.		
Families following production-feeding recommendations	237,903	2,439
Families following sanitation recommendations in disease and parasite control	236,029	2,598
Families improving poultry-house equipment according to recommendations	82,658	2,439
Families following marketing recommendations	117,342	1,566
Families assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	111,036	1,413
Dairy cattle:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	53,266	2,717
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	7,634	1,494
Communities in which work was conducted	27,555	2,433
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	18,382	1,565
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	30,540	1,465
Adult result demonstrations conducted	10,947	875
Meetings at result demonstrations	1,822	485
Method-demonstration meetings held	9,630	1,241
Other meetings held	15,335	1,597
News stories published	25,399	2,087
Different circular letters issued	18,047	1,841
Farm or home visits made	131,663	2,588
Office calls received	360,691	2,690
4-H Club projects completed	37,088	1,833
Farmers assisted in obtaining purebred sires	12,152	1,757
Farmers assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females	13,895	1,342
Bull circles or clubs organized or assisted	644	280
Members in such circles or clubs	5,930	257
Herd-improvement associations organized or assisted	1,465	856
Members in such associations	28,960	843
Farmers not in associations keeping performance records of animals	18,158	749
Families assisted in home butchering, meat cutting, and curing	10,623	300
Families assisted in butter and cheese making	27,042	618
Farmers following parasite-control recommendations	47,756	760
Farmers following disease-control recommendations	306,062	1,560
Farmers following marketing recommendations	109,457	690
Farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	97,945	916
Beef cattle:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	35,355	2,415
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	2,939	1,077
Communities in which work was conducted	17,639	2,095
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	9,815	1,325
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	16,944	1,228
Adult result demonstrations conducted	6,274	690
Meetings at result demonstrations	1,944	411
Method-demonstration meetings held	7,802	1,062
Other meetings held	7,179	1,244
News stories published	13,462	1,836
Different circular letters issued	7,474	1,511
Farm or home visits made	87,516	2,287
Office calls received	260,586	2,413
4-H Club projects completed	25,037	1,711
Farmers assisted in obtaining purebred sires	10,578	1,494
Farmers assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females	6,767	950
Bull circles or clubs organized or assisted	231	72
Members in such circles or clubs	2,212	59
Herd-improvement associations organized or assisted	184	110
Members in such associations	5,643	102
Farmers not in associations keeping performance records of animals	2,133	213
Families assisted in home butchering, meat cutting, and curing	13,378	641
Farmers following parasite-control recommendations	45,951	686
Farmers following disease-control recommendations	116,898	1,104
Farmers following marketing recommendations	30,082	749
Farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	47,896	804
Sheep:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	18,797	1,878
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	2,249	823
Communities in which work was conducted	11,725	1,587
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	6,987	958
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	9,943	869
Adult result demonstrations conducted	2,832	460

TABLE 1.—*Results of cooperative extension work, 1936*—Continued

ACTIVITIES BY PROJECTS—Continued

Project or line of work	Number or value	Counties reporting
Sheep—Continued.		
Meetings at result demonstrations	784	233
Method-demonstration meetings held	5,412	846
Other meetings held	4,261	887
News stories published	8,671	1,336
Different circular letters issued	6,053	1,176
Farm or home visits made	43,495	1,749
Office calls received	127,338	1,968
4-H Club projects completed	15,271	1,270
Farmers assisted in obtaining purebred sires	10,217	1,165
Farmers assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females	9,337	744
Ram circles or clubs organized or assisted	122	31
Members in such circles or clubs	537	25
Flock-improvement associations organized or assisted	174	94
Members in such associations	5,539	86
Farmers not in associations keeping performance records	997	134
Families assisted in home butchering, meat cutting, and curing	2,601	202
Farmers following parasite-control recommendations	65,586	1,123
Farmers following disease-control recommendations	22,584	697
Farmers following marketing recommendations	33,803	653
Farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	26,273	596
Swine:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	47,227	2,674
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	2,617	898
Communities in which work was conducted	23,604	2,290
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	13,832	1,419
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	29,564	1,277
Adult result demonstrations conducted	12,809	793
Meetings at result demonstrations	2,667	417
Method-demonstration meetings held	18,938	1,208
Other meetings held	8,149	1,233
News stories published	11,392	1,835
Different circular letters issued	7,859	1,623
Farm or home visits made	108,564	2,527
Office calls received	557,018	2,642
4-H Club projects completed	53,971	2,286
Farmers assisted in obtaining purebred sires	13,936	1,647
Farmers assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females	13,725	1,204
Boar circles or clubs organized or assisted	308	94
Members in such circles or clubs	2,118	75
Herd-improvement associations organized or assisted	131	41
Members in such associations	2,269	35
Farmers not in associations keeping performance records of animals	2,945	218
Families assisted in home butchering, meat cutting, and curing	41,566	1,135
Farmers following parasite-control recommendations	91,367	1,379
Farmers following disease-control recommendations	150,718	1,455
Farmers following marketing recommendations	68,379	853
Farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	124,470	956
Horses and mules:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	10,396	1,673
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	935	419
Communities in which work was conducted	9,817	1,366
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	6,459	761
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	8,320	698
Adult result demonstrations conducted	4,983	279
Meetings at result demonstrations	613	135
Method-demonstration meetings held	2,083	418
Other meetings held	2,315	545
News stories published	4,582	1,017
Different circular letters issued	2,530	727
Farm or home visits made	24,580	1,447
Office calls received	84,224	1,730
4-H Club projects completed	5,800	646
Farmers assisted in obtaining purebred sires	1,395	519
Farmers assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females	3,886	371
Stallion circles or clubs organized or assisted	260	169
Members in such circles or clubs	4,711	140
Herd-improvement associations organized or assisted	95	58
Members in such associations	2,799	55
Farmers not in associations keeping performance records of animals	680	76

TABLE 1.—*Results of cooperative extension work, 1936*—Continued

ACTIVITIES BY PROJECTS—Continued

Project or line of work	Number or value	Counties reporting
Horses and mules—Continued.		
Farmers following parasite-control recommendations	84,331	608
Farmers following disease-control recommendations	23,635	384
Farmers following marketing recommendations	1,094	122
Farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	25,663	323
Other livestock:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	2,337	458
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	203	84
Communities in which work was conducted	1,869	346
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	817	159
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	2,567	123
Adult result demonstrations conducted	454	55
Meetings at result demonstrations	64	30
Method-demonstration meetings held	581	122
Other meetings held	606	142
News stories published	815	224
Different circular letters issued	727	165
Farm or home visits made	4,508	397
Office calls received	35,378	602
4-H Club projects completed	2,699	261
Farmers assisted in obtaining purebred sires	316	71
Farmers assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females	239	52
Sire circles or clubs organized or assisted	6	6
Members in such circles or clubs	96	6
Herd or flock-improvement associations organized or assisted	20	18
Members in such associations	458	15
Farmers not in associations keeping performance records of animals	132	24
Farmers following parasite-control recommendations	6,984	195
Farmers following disease-control recommendations	7,116	88
Farmers following marketing recommendations	1,389	41
Farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	1,587	42
Public problems and economic planning:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	143,116	2,443
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	12,065	1,462
Communities in which work was conducted	34,576	2,161
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	55,729	1,733
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	230,656	1,739
Adult result demonstrations conducted	40,219	239
Meetings at result demonstrations	3,324	157
Method-demonstration meetings held	7,754	728
Other meetings held	56,248	2,027
News stories published	47,286	2,057
Different circular letters issued	41,079	2,021
Farm or home visits made	144,590	1,990
Office calls received	3,559,150	2,252
Farm records:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	17,555	2,103
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	3,946	1,016
Communities in which work was conducted	18,678	1,696
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	10,369	769
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	9,986	689
Adult result demonstrations conducted	19.843	524
Meetings at result demonstrations	1,392	204
Method-demonstration meetings held	2,979	622
Other meetings held	4,238	880
News stories published	5,891	1,357
Different circular letters issued	9,961	1,410
Farm or home visits made	39,386	1,605
Office calls received	134,748	1,982
4-H Club projects completed	4,957	408
Individual farm planning:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	18,457	1,463
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	1,427	336
Communities in which work was completed	10,221	1,110
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	5,263	388
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	8,299	357
Adult result demonstrations conducted	10,200	315
Meetings at result demonstrations	1,502	119
Method-demonstration meetings held	1,561	238
Other meetings held	2,367	405

TABLE 1.—*Results of cooperative extension work, 1936*—Continued

ACTIVITIES BY PROJECTS—Continued

Project or line of work	Number or value	Counties reporting
Individual farm planning—Continued.		
News stories published	2,488	548
Different circular letters issued	2,086	450
Farm or home visits made	24,203	1,098
Office calls received	167,496	1,350
4-H Club projects completed	396	26
Farm and home financing:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	12,317	1,596
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	1,085	243
Communities in which work was conducted	12,199	1,092
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	5,048	553
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	8,929	518
Adult result demonstrations conducted	4,752	139
Meetings at result demonstrations	201	48
Method-demonstration meetings held	785	146
Other meetings held	2,788	624
News stories published	3,801	886
Different circular letters issued	2,000	492
Farm or home visits made	12,716	910
Office calls received	276,640	1,610
Outlook:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	7,483	1,343
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	912	422
Communities in which work was conducted	10,995	959
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	7,041	443
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	9,403	414
Adult result demonstrations conducted	846	47
Meetings at result demonstrations	157	31
Method-demonstration meetings held	776	133
Other meetings held	5,258	820
News stories published	4,348	884
Different circular letters issued	2,638	792
Farm or home visits made	7,464	520
Office calls received	78,863	1,176
Marketing, buying, selling, and financing:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	21,335	1,702
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	2,248	679
Communities in which work was conducted	14,951	1,306
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	10,935	773
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	22,314	729
Adult result demonstrations conducted	5,534	216
Meetings at result demonstrations	687	127
Method-demonstration meetings held	2,645	382
Other meetings held	7,381	1,017
News stories published	8,661	1,147
Different circular letters issued	5,980	1,027
Farm or home visits made	36,981	1,264
Office calls received	253,116	1,662
Farmers keeping regular farm accounts throughout the year	51,390	1,675
Farmers keeping Agricultural Adjustment Administration farm accounts throughout the year	331,791	1,217
Farmers keeping cost-of-production records	48,152	1,137
Farmers assisted in summarizing and interpreting their accounts	59,390	1,553
Farmers assisted in making inventory or credit statements	67,355	1,374
Farmers assisted in obtaining credit	245,280	2,174
Farmers assisted in making mortgage or other debt adjustments	57,523	1,420
Farm credit associations assisted in organizing during the year	1,240	188
Farm business or enterprise-survey records taken during the year	39,566	393
Farmers making recommended changes in their business as result of keeping accounts or survey records	57,386	1,150
Other farmers adopting cropping, livestock, or complete farming systems according to recommendations	342,223	1,366
Farmers advised relative to leases	87,866	1,643
Farmers furnished information about agricultural conservation and adjustment programs	4,460,366	2,604
Farmers agreeing to participate in agricultural conservation and adjustment programs	2,836,949	2,550
Farmers assisted in developing supplemental sources of income	116,906	1,312
Families assisted in reducing cash expenditure by exchange of labor or machinery	30,782	560
Families assisted in reducing cash expenditure by bartering farm or home products for other commodities or services	48,346	625

TABLE 1.—*Results of cooperative extension work, 1936*—Continued

ACTIVITIES BY PROJECTS—Continued

Project or line of work	Number or value	Counties reporting
Marketing, buying, selling, and financing—Continued.		
Families assisted in reducing cash expenditure by producing larger part of food on the farm	381,257	1,199
Families assisted in reducing cash expenditure by making own repairs of buildings and machinery	62,343	863
Urban families assisted in getting established on farms	16,891	1,135
Farm families on relief assisted to become self-supporting	57,255	1,107
Marketing:		
Marketing associations or groups assisted in organizing during the year	1,631	765
Marketing associations previously organized	5,024	1,597
Membership in associations and groups organized or assisted	775,061	1,548
Individuals (not in associations) assisted with marketing problems	267,172	1,767
Organizations assisted with problems of standardizing, packaging, or grading	1,506	741
Organizations assisted with problems of processing or manufacturing	758	265
Organizations assisted with problems of locating markets and transportation	1,726	756
Organizations assisted with problems of use of current market information	2,259	829
Organizations assisted with problems of financing	1,174	653
Organizations assisted with problems of organization	1,874	843
Organizations assisted with problems of accounting	895	480
Organizations assisted with problems of keeping membership informed	3,307	1,092
Individuals (not in organizations) assisted with problems of standardizing, packaging, or grading	45,736	751
Individuals (not in organizations) assisted with problems of processing or manufacturing	11,083	255
Individuals (not in organizations) assisted with problems of locating markets and transportation	71,135	950
Individuals (not in organizations) assisted with problems of use of current market information	132,472	951
Value of products sold by all associations or groups organized or assisted	$316,204,598	486
Value of products sold by individuals (not in organizations) assisted	$93,516,159	600
Value of supplies purchased by all associations or groups organized or assisted	$47,195,884	658
Value of supplies purchased by individuals (not in organizations) assisted	$15,102,017	565
Food selection and preparation:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	68,153	1,724
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	5,194	1,160
Communities in which work was conducted	34,049	2,154
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	53,396	1,827
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	127,618	1,613
Adult result demonstrations conducted	45,004	654
Meetings at result demonstrations	6,505	445
Method-demonstration meetings held by agents or specialists	63,002	1,870
Method-demonstration meetings held by leaders	48,248	1,053
Other meetings held by agents or specialists	12,350	1,199
Other meetings held by leaders	21,638	752
News stories published	34,147	1,900
Different circular letters issued	18,425	1,739
Farm or home visits made	81,530	1,935
Office calls received	135,838	2,089
4-H Club projects completed	173,767	1,912
Food preservation:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	48,263	1,603
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	2,084	814
Communities in which work was conducted	27,824	1,883
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	28,782	1,478
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	48,360	1,314
Adult result demonstrations conducted	65,031	733
Meetings at result demonstrations	8,172	544
Method-demonstration meetings held by agents or specialists	39,649	1,688
Method-demonstration meetings held by leaders	18,432	776
Other meetings held by agents or specialists	5,616	805
Other meetings held by leaders	9,930	536
News stories published	15,928	1,670
Different circular letters issued	13,019	1,527
Farm or home visits made	74,699	1,755
Office calls received	157,520	1,935
4-H Club projects completed	126,273	1,690
Dishes of food products prepared by club members completing project	4,592,615	1,629
Meals planned and served by club members completing project	2,151,200	1,564
Quarts of products canned by club members completing project	5,925,625	1,625
Other containers of jelly, jam, and other products prepared by club members completing project	1,482,400	1,349

TABLE 1.—*Results of cooperative extension work, 1936*—Continued

ACTIVITIES BY PROJECTS—Continued

Project or line of work	Number or value	Counties reporting
Food preservation—Continued.		
Pounds of vegetables and fruits stored or dried by club members completing project	1,975,007	688
Families budgeting food expenditures for year	63,687	932
Families following food-buying recommendations	126,297	1,037
Families serving better balanced meals	326,061	1,640
Families improving home-packed lunches	159,108	1,201
Schools following recommendations for a hot dish or school lunch	14,748	861
Children involved in previous item	583,541	807
Families following recommended methods of child feeding	89,814	966
Individuals adopting recommendations for corrective feeding	105,164	897
Families producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget	183,187	1,290
Families assisted in canning or otherwise preserving of fruits, vegetables, and meats	511,089	1,796
Quarts canned by families reported under previous item	50,261,797	1,598
Other containers of jam, jelly, or other products made by families	10,362,044	1,362
Estimated value of all products canned or otherwise preserved	$14,484,331	1,653
Families following recommendations for the storage of home food supply	144,220	1,370
Families assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting family food supply	212,284	1,028
Child development and parent education:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	10,584	821
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	1,344	355
Communities in which work was conducted	9,488	851
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	10,996	618
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	19,733	534
Adult result demonstrations conducted	9,834	273
Meetings at result demonstrations	1,217	161
Method-demonstration meetings held by agents or specialists	7,674	533
Method-demonstration meetings held by leaders	5,065	226
Other meetings held by agents or specialists	2,296	382
Other meetings held by leaders	4,075	206
News stories published	5,501	579
Different circular letters issued	4,056	569
Farm or home visits made	14,390	729
Office calls received	25,784	802
4-H Club projects completed	3,379	94
4-H Club members not in special child-development projects who participated in definite child-development work	14,597	195
Families improving habits of children	55,718	667
Families substituting positive methods of discipline for negative ones	21,017	478
Families providing recommended play equipment	20,855	550
Families following recommendations regarding furnishings adapted to children's needs	15,718	473
Different men participating in child-development and parent-education program	7,552	185
Different women participating in child-development and parent-education program	92,629	628
Children involved in preceding items	209,699	566
Clothing:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	96,999	1,764
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	5,737	1,387
Communities in which work was conducted	38,639	2,307
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	61,906	2,073
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	188,881	1,870
Adult result demonstrations conducted	52,849	716
Meetings at result demonstrations	9,279	567
Method-demonstration meetings held by agents or specialists	79,494	1,992
Method-demonstration meetings held by leaders	77,746	1,227
Other meetings held by agents or specialists	18,097	1,335
Other meetings held by leaders	46,224	926
News stories published	39,289	1,991
Different circular letters issued	23,251	1,928
Farm or home visits made	105,540	2,130
Office calls received	187,653	2,260
4-H Club projects completed	283,171	2,294
Adults following recommendations in construction of clothing	276,013	1,541
Adults following recommendations in the selection of clothing	211,484	1,372
Adults keeping clothing accounts	38,670	914
Adults budgeting clothing expenditures	28,419	725
Families following clothing-buying recommendations	113,290	1,034

TABLE 1.—*Results of cooperative extension work, 1936*—Continued

ACTIVITIES BY PROJECTS—Continued

Project or line of work	Number or value	Counties reporting
Clothing—Continued.		
Adults improving children's clothing	92,014	1,062
Adults following recommendations in improving care, renovation, and remodeling of clothing	187,619	1,293
Families assisted in using timely economic information in determining how best to meet clothing requirements	126,237	786
Total estimated savings due to clothing program of adults	$1,860,807	1,150
Juniors following recommendations in construction of clothing	254,602	1,786
Juniors following recommendations in the selection of clothing	189,907	1,567
Juniors keeping clothing accounts	62,162	1,034
Juniors budgeting clothing expenditures	27,548	634
Juniors following recommendations in improving care, renovation, and remodeling of clothing	74,199	930
Estimated savings due to clothing program of juniors	$596,117	1,231
Home management:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	27,822	1,314
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	3,314	755
Communities in which work was conducted	18,800	1,412
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	24,668	1,024
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	71,663	869
Adult result demonstrations conducted	27,028	497
Meetings at result demonstrations	3,529	303
Method-demonstration meetings held by agents or specialists	20,738	1,124
Method-demonstration meetings held by leaders	18,981	547
Other meetings held by agents or specialists	5,465	665
Other meetings held by leaders	6,052	301
News stories published	16,743	1,176
Different circular letters issued	8,678	1,082
Farm or home visits made	38,551	1,327
Office calls received	70,797	1,451
4-H Club projects completed	23,926	367
Kitchens rearranged or improved for convenience	78,874	1,246
Families following recommendations in obtaining labor-saving equipment	91,801	1,184
Families adopting recommended laundering methods	61,753	788
Families assisted in home soap making	49,953	785
Families adopting recommended methods in care of house	125,955	1,015
Families assisted in making home-made equipment or conveniences	102,421	1,145
Women following a recommended schedule for home activities	43,119	683
4-H Club members keeping personal accounts	28,236	707
Families keeping home accounts according to a recommended plan	29,758	1,031
Families budgeting expenditures in relation to income according to a recommended plan	20,589	638
Families assisted in developing home industries as a means of supplementing income	25,768	671
Families following recommended methods in buying for the home	62,905	818
Families assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting family living	65,647	619
Families assisted in making adjustments in homemaking to gain a more satisfactory standard of living	144,657	879
Families having increased time for rest and leisure activities as a result of the home-management program	67,053	703
Estimated savings due to home-management program	$727,969	688
House furnishings:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	48,294	1,574
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	3,241	813
Communities in which work was conducted	23,450	1,673
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	30,065	1,333
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	70,930	1,165
Adult result demonstrations conducted	37,163	672
Meetings at result demonstrations	6,551	526
Method-demonstration meetings held by agents or specialists	38,661	1,488
Method-demonstration meetings held by leaders	27,713	727
Other meetings held by agents or specialists	6,505	745
Other meetings held by leaders	9,985	468
News stories published	21,410	1,378
Different circular letters issued	10,621	1,213
Farm or home visits made	63,088	1,624
Office calls received	87,964	1,681
4-H club projects completed	76,493	1,412
Families improving the selection of household furnishings	138,072	1,254

TABLE 1.—*Results of cooperative extension work, 1936*—Continued

ACTIVITIES BY PROJECTS—Continued

Project or line of work	Number or value	Counties reporting
House furnishings—Continued.		
Families following recommendations in improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture	139, 950	1. 429
Families following recommendations in improving treatment of windows	109, 308	1, 296
Families following recommendations in improving arrangement of rooms	117, 849	1, 259
Families improving treatment of walls, woodwork, and floors	115, 308	1, 319
Families applying principles of color and design in improving appearance of rooms	112, 652	1, 255
Estimated savings due to house-furnishing program	$1, 087, 901	1, 019
Handicraft:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	12, 408	822
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	1, 181	318
Communities in which work was conducted	11, 136	891
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	10, 706	643
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	18, 608	549
Adult result demonstrations conducted	17, 206	288
Meetings at result demonstrations	1, 757	194
Method-demonstration meetings held by agents or specialists	11, 149	780
Method-demonstration meetings held by leaders	7, 455	299
Other meetings held by agents or specialists	3, 141	302
Other meetings held by leaders	2, 828	159
News stories published	4, 136	530
Different circular letters issued	2, 575	461
Farm or home visits made	16, 787	741
Office calls received	28, 106	795
4-H Club projects completed	37, 177	301
Families following recommendations regarding handicraft	104, 648	807
Home health and sanitation:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	15, 822	1, 103
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	1, 085	250
Communities in which work was conducted	20, 443	1, 332
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	20, 565	1, 019
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	26, 289	895
Adult result demonstrations conducted	21, 833	358
Meetings at result demonstrations	2, 718	264
Method-demonstration meetings held by agents or specialists	12, 022	829
Method-demonstration meetings held by leaders	7, 560	402
Other meetings held by agents or specialists	4, 592	590
Other meetings held by leaders	7, 213	359
News stories published	5, 623	955
Different circular letters issued	4, 558	855
Farm or home visits made	29, 936	1, 079
Office calls received	40, 961	1, 261
4-H Club projects completed	114, 052	699
4-H Club boys not in special health projects who participated in definite health-improvement work	34, 263	400
4-H Club girls not in special health projects who participated in definite health-improvement work	116, 592	805
4-H Club members having health examination on recommendation of extension workers or participating in health contests	105, 436	995
Individuals other than 4-H Club members having health examination on recommendation of extension workers or participating in health contests	44, 852	387
Individuals improving health habits	225, 570	1, 137
Individuals improving posture	132, 455	1, 020
Individuals adopting recommended positive preventive measure to improve health	257, 274	698
Families adopting better home-nursing procedure	41, 752	561
Families installing sanitary closets or outhouses	58, 743	878
Homes screened	50, 484	781
Families following other recommended methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes, and other insects	82, 941	820
Individuals enjoying improved health as a result of health and sanitation program	281, 065	722
Extension organization:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	180, 689	2, 378
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	11, 131	1, 688
Communities in which work was conducted	51, 259	2, 603
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	117, 530	2, 326
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	247, 982	2, 079
Meetings held	113, 691	2, 659
News stories published	65, 441	2, 373
Different circular letters issued	55, 167	2, 371

TABLE 1.—*Results of cooperative extension work, 1936*—Continued

ACTIVITIES BY PROJECTS—Continued

Project or line of work	Number or value	Counties reporting
Extension organization—Continued.		
Farm or home visits made	186, 386	2, 449
Office calls received	678, 645	2, 554
Community or country-life activities:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	71, 767	1, 687
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	5, 688	1, 036
Communities in which work was conducted	31, 590	2, 017
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	69, 241	1, 695
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	137, 984	1, 561
Meetings held	77, 083	2, 003
News stories published	46, 154	1, 865
Different circular letters issued	34, 333	1, 746
Farm or home visits made	93, 621	1, 925
Office calls received	364, 921	2, 058
Communities assisted in making social or country-life surveys, or in scoring themselves or their community organizations	6, 052	462
Country-life conferences or training meetings conducted for community leaders	5, 830	748
Community groups assisted with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs	23, 667	1. 487
Communities developing recreation	16, 311	1, 297
Families following recommendations as to home recreation	91, 992	821
Community or county-wide pageants or plays presented	8, 439	956
Community houses, clubhouses, permanent camps, or community rest rooms established for adults	787	372
Community houses, clubhouses, permanent camps, or community rest rooms established for juniors	337	205
Communities assisted in establishing work centers for canning, seed treatment, meat curing, etc	2, 237	434
Communities assisted in improving hygienic or public welfare practices	7, 896	521
School or other community grounds improved in accordance with plans furnished	4, 929	873
Communities assisted in providing library facilities	4, 446	589
4-H Clubs engaging in community activities, such as improving school grounds, conducting local fairs, etc	14, 688	1, 293
Families aided in obtaining assistance from Red Cross or other relief agency	99. 979	924
Bees:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	2, 186	636
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	827	316
Communities in which work was conducted	2, 423	553
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	966	278
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	1, 120	227
Adult result demonstrations conducted	810	166
Meetings at result demonstrations	158	77
Method-demonstration meetings held	850	236
Other meetings held	809	274
News stories published	1, 420	396
Different circular letters issued	1, 274	349
Farm or home visits made	5, 091	512
Office calls received	15, 133	808
4-H Club projects completed	1, 157	280
Farmers following recommendations in transferring colonies to modern hives	3, 433	406
Colonies involved in preceding question	27, 061	365
Farmers following disease-control recommendations	9, 010	412
Farmers following requeening recommendations	2, 784	335
Farmers following marketing recommendations	1, 547	193
Predatory animals:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	792	197
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	280	30
Communities in which work was conducted	852	149
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	459	64
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	1, 197	48
Adult result demonstrations conducted	263	18
Meetings at result demonstrations	8	2
Method-demonstration meetings held	141	19
Other meetings held	132	34
News stories published	374	90
Different circular letters issued	133	48
Farm or home visits made	1, 553	122
Office calls received	6, 733	244
Farmers following recommendations	4, 154	105
Pounds of poison bait used	56, 323	51
Estimated savings due to control program	371, 059	91

TABLE 1.—*Results of cooperative extension work, 1936*—Continued

ACTIVITIES BY PROJECTS—Continued

Project or line of work	Number or value	Counties reporting
Rodents:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	4,819	443
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	565	235
Communities in which work was conducted	8,787	855
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	5,525	371
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	7,503	323
Adult result demonstrations conducted	7,404	219
Meetings at result demonstrations	559	76
Method-demonstration meetings held	2,121	372
Other meetings held	744	190
News stories published	2,489	692
Different circular letters issued	1,837	461
Farm or home visits made	11,891	800
Office calls received	90,251	1,210
Farmers following recommendations	118,148	786
Pounds of poison bait used	1,945,609	684
Estimated savings due to control program	$3,396,192	629
General feeder insects:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	11,055	1,404
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	1,665	515
Communities in which work was conducted	12,159	1,126
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	8,126	566
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	10,836	500
Adult result demonstrations conducted	15,894	282
Meetings at result demonstrations	1,462	152
Method-demonstration meetings held	3,978	522
Other meetings held	1,997	415
News stories published	8,744	1,140
Different circular letters issued	2,976	792
Farm or home visits made	26,484	1,209
Office calls received	264,803	1,469
Farmers following recommendations	235,306	1,026
Pounds of poison bait used	39,395,745	913
Estimated savings due to control program	$14,865,776	783
Weeds:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	5,874	993
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	1,188	266
Communities in which work was conducted	6,632	725
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	11,223	365
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	10,679	337
Adult result demonstrations conducted	6,340	230
Meetings at result demonstrations	1,251	113
Method-demonstration meetings held	1,133	259
Other meetings held	1,282	353
News stories published	3,467	699
Different circular letters issued	1,450	443
Farm or home visits made	13,850	834
Office calls received	88,167	1,089
Farmers following recommendations	55,760	642
Pounds of poison used	4,702,709	367
Estimated savings due to control program	$1,218,408	333
Miscellaneous:		
Days devoted to line of work by extension agents	65,093	1,143
Days devoted to line of work by specialists	3,180	500
Communities in which work was conducted	15,277	994
Voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	17,540	641
Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	45,034	557
Adult result demonstrations conducted	6,552	146
Meetings at result demonstrations	2,483	98
Method-demonstration meetings held	8,648	490
Other meetings held	24,515	981
News stories published	27,998	1,114
Different circular letters issued	23,889	996
Farm or home visits made	79,290	1,185
Office calls received	813,814	1,328
4-H Club projects completed	17,083	443
Farmers following recommendations	85,672	299
Total:		
Adult result demonstrations conducted	881,208	----------
4-H Club projects completed	1,432,846	----------

TABLE 1.—*Results of cooperative extension work, 1936*—Continued

Enrollment and completions in 4–H Clubs, 1936:	
4–H Clubs	68, 341
Different boys enrolled	479, 232
Different girls enrolled	666, 276
Total	1, 145, 508
Different boys completing	324, 763
Different girls completing	474, 736
Total	799, 499

TABLE 2.—*Extension work with boys and girls, by projects,*[1] *as reported by county extension agents, 1936*

Project	Boys enrolled	Girls enrolled	Boys completing	Girls completing	Units involved in club work	Quantity produced
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Acres*	
Corn	80, 383	1, 600	51, 570	1, 156	87, 963	2,207,223 bushels.
Wheat	2, 116	35	1, 536	30	13, 602	133,265 bushels.
Oats	1, 317	11	844	6	4, 044	71,336 bushels.
Rye	60	1	55	----------	127	1,248 bushels.
Barley	525	21	369	12	1, 122	38,803 bushels.
Other cereals	3, 902	128	2, 621	90	9, 380	
Alfalfa	450	12	355	5	730	329 bushels. 900 tons.
Sweetclover	88	13	55	13	60	31 tons.
Other clovers	386	166	241	123	80	115 bushels. 11 tons.
Vetch	387	----------	271	----------	283	1,053 bushels. 65 tons.
Lespedeza	304	1	203	1	370	235 bushels. 250 tons.
Pastures	452	9	252	6	1, 056	
Soybeans	2, 619	40	1, 712	27	2, 493	22,836 bushels. 1,800 tons.
Cowpeas	1, 936	87	1, 415	57	1, 920	7,501 bushels. 888 tons.
Velvetbeans	444	35	397	34	464	1,865 bushels. 442 tons.
Field beans	739	77	616	65	668	35,228 bushels. 101 tons.
Peanuts	12, 651	550	7, 242	338	6, 725	2,880,496 pounds. 4,808 tons.
Other legumes	1, 219	65	773	51	1, 186	
Potatoes	21, 667	2, 825	15, 532	1, 930	7, 846	718,914 bushels.
Sweetpotatoes	8, 362	779	4, 876	635	2, 917	290,862 bushels.
Cotton	28, 176	419	17, 159	222	26, 157	18,638,168 pounds.
Tobacco	7, 463	461	5, 351	325	4, 202	3,146,773 pounds.
Other special crops	2, 068	117	1, 022	69	1, 136	
Home gardens	52, 276	153, 752	36, 335	95, 490	26, 687	685,276 bushels.
Market-gardening, truck, and canning crops	6, 133	6, 742	3, 878	4, 332	3, 462	288,239 bushels.
Beautification of home grounds	6, 010	76, 668	4, 077	50, 023	----------	
Tree fruits	1, 400	7, 197	903	3, 577	2, 585	28,176 bushels.
Bush and small fruits	2, 021	6, 493	1, 366	3, 494	581	20,203 bushels.
Grapes	384	2, 806	256	1, 886	857	5,094 bushels.
Forestry	12, 649	4, 074	8, 663	3, 057	[2] 40, 859	

[1] 1 club member may engage in 2 or more projects. The sum of the projects is therefore greater than the number of different clubs and club members involved.
[2] Includes transplant beds.

TABLE 2.—*Extension work with boys and girls, by projects, as reported by county extension agents, 1936*—Continued

Project	Boys enrolled	Girls enrolled	Boys completing	Girls completing	Units involved in club work
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	
Agricultural engineering	12,245	3,266	7,969	2,602	82,989.
Poultry	64,849	63,695	41,189	42,390	3,190,904 birds.
Dairy cattle	42,899	7,415	31,749	5,339	46,379 animals.
Beef cattle	30,476	3,363	22,362	2,675	31,684 animals.
Sheep	17,288	2,694	13,089	2,182	52,530 animals.
Swine	83,596	3,509	51,385	2,586	112,718 animals.
Horses and mules	7,252	469	5,441	359	5,701 animals.
Farm management	7,048	1,917	4,029	1,324	
Food selection	5,687	251,121	4,397	169,370	
Food preservation	794	210,434	512	125,761	7,408,025 jars.
Child training	228	4,422	147	3,232	
Clothing	1,648	397,001	1,165	282,006	308,454 dresses.
Home management	480	37,510	311	28,615	62,437 articles.
House furnishings	816	116,338	548	75,945	48,093 rooms. 216,983 articles.
Handicraft	17,314	32,253	13,592	23,585	124,420 articles.
Home health and sanitation	34,323	143,934	21,485	92,567	
Beekeeping	1,425	162	1,044	113	4,475 colonies.
Miscellaneous	14,494	13,190	9,955	9,827	
Total	601,449	1,557,877	400,314	1,032,532	

TABLE 3.—*Number of counties with county agricultural and home demonstration agents (white) July 1, 1932–36*

State	Counties in State	1932		1933		1934		1935		1936	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Alabama	67	61	41	65	41	67	51	67	44	67	58
Arizona	14	12	[1] 9	12	[1] 8	11	[1] 6	11	[1] 6	11	[1] 10
Arkansas	75	56	50	56	48	75	66	75	72	75	75
California	58	40	26	40	25	41	25	43	25	42	27
Colorado	63	27	10	23	7	42	7	45	5	46	14
Connecticut	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Delaware	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Florida	67	37	29	36	27	41	26	44	29	52	34
Georgia	159	[1] 147	[1] 87	[1] 151	[1] 83	[1] 153	[1] 85	155	[1] 80	[1] 159	[1] 84
Idaho	44	25	[1] 42	20	[1] 41	28	[1] 41	31	[1] 37	29	[1] 36
Illinois	102	98	36	98	36	[1] 100	[1] 37	97	[1] 39	[1] 100	[1] 44
Indiana	92	85	11	83	11	92	10	91	12	[1] 82	[1] 22
Iowa	99	99	[1] 28	99	[1] 29	99	[1] 26	99	[1] 35	99	[1] 68
Kansas	105	78	31	77	26	100	25	100	27	103	28
Kentucky	120	84	28	82	30	112	29	114	26	117	31
Louisiana	64	59	43	55	40	62	40	62	52	63	54
Maine	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	[1] 15	16	16
Maryland	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Massachusetts	14	11	11	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10
Michigan	83	68	6	68	5	70	5	73	5	74	41
Minnesota	87	62	12	58	12	[1] 81	10	86	11	[1] 87	21
Mississippi	82	74	[1] 57	64	[1] 48	78	[1] 56	79	[1] 69	82	[1] 78
Missouri	114	[1] 68	15	[1] 66	15	[1] 114	15	114	14	[1] 114	[1] 26
Montana	56	29	12	29	10	[1] 39	10	40	8	43	11
Nebraska	93	52	14	46	14	[1] 90	15	93	14	[1] 93	[1] 27
Nevada	17	[1] 14	[1] 8	[1] 14	[1] 7	[1] 13	[1] 6	14	[1] 6	[1] 14	[1] 6
New Hampshire	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
New Jersey	21	19	18	18	15	19	15	19	15	19	15
New Mexico	31	20	[1] 12	19	[1] 10	21	[1] 12	24	[1] 10	26	[1] 11
New York	62	54	39	50	37	50	33	51	37	54	36
North Carolina	100	84	56	82	52	93	54	97	53	98	78
North Dakota	53	31	5	22	4	52	4	53	4	52	5
Ohio	88	75	23	70	20	84	21	84	22	86	34
Oklahoma	77	68	62	69	59	77	60	77	68	77	76
Oregon	36	29	7	29	7	32	7	34	6	34	8

[1] Some agents cover 2 or more counties.

TABLE 3.—*Number of counties with county agricultural and home demonstration agents (white) July 1, 1932–36*—Continued

State	Counties in State	1932		1933		1934		1935		1936	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Pennsylvania	67	65	[1] 65	66	[1] 63	65	[1] 63	65	[1] 63	65	65
Rhode Island	5	[1] 5	5	[1] 5	[1] 5	[1] 5	[1] 5	[1] 5	[1] 5	[1] 5	[1] 5
South Carolina	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
South Dakota	69	24	[1] 30	18	[1] 28	[1] 69	[1] 26	69	[1] 27	[1] 65	[1] 31
Tennessee	95	74	37	72	37	94	38	95	42	95	65
Texas	254	168	113	167	[1] 124	[1] 235	[1] 144	235	151	[1] 242	[1] 165
Utah	29	22	[1] 10	22	[1] 10	20	[1] 8	21	8	[1] 24	9
Vermont	14	13	11	13	11	14	11	14	11	14	[1] 14
Virginia	100	77	40	[1] 79	41	[1] 92	41	93	42	[1] 94	[1] 46
Washington	39	28	11	28	10	38	10	38	8	[1] 39	11
West Virginia	55	45	[1] 32	48	[1] 31	44	[1] 28	44	[1] 27	[1] 49	27
Wisconsin	71	52	5	48	5	60	[1] 8	65	[1] 7	63	19
Wyoming	23	20	9	19	7	21	6	20	7	20	6
Hawaii	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Puerto Rico	72	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	29	8
Total	3,147	2,369	1,306	2,307	1,259	2,814	1,305	2,857	1,348	2,922	1,649

[1] Some agents cover 2 or more counties.

Funds, 1936

Expenditures of Federal funds (exclusive of funds allocated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for educational phases of the adjustment program) and funds from sources within the States and Territories for cooperative extension work during the fiscal year, amounted to $28,834,204.64, which was $7,934,729.63 more than the amount expended for the work in 1935. Funds from State and college sources were increased by $130,587.88 and funds from county appropriations and local organizations within the States by $482,945.19. Federal extension funds were increased by $7,321,196.56 through funds made available under section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act of June 29, 1935.

Of the total amount, $28,299,905.64, or 98 percent, was spent in the States and in Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, and $534,299, or 1.9 percent, was spent in the administrative activities in Washington, D. C.

Expenditures from Federal sources amounted to $16,724,923.41, or 58 percent, of the total funds; $5,220,032.99 or 18.1 percent was from State and college sources; $5,887,700.67, or 20.4 percent, was from county appropriations; and $1,001,547.57, or 3.5 percent, was from local organizations and individuals.

Expenditures for county extension agents amounted to $17,701,411.61, or 61.4 percent; for State subject-matter specialists $5,132,934.04, or 17.8 percent; for administration and supervision in the States and Territories, $5,465,559.99, or 19 percent.

Twenty-four States and Hawaii and Puerto Rico did not spend their entire allotments of Smith-Lever, Bankhead-Jones, Capper-Ketcham, and additional cooperative funds, and had balances remaining unexpended on June 30, as shown in table 4. The fact that the Bankhead-Jones funds were not available until September 1, 1935, accounts for the large balances of these funds remaining unexpended in a number of the States.

TABLE 4.—*Unexpended balances of Federal extension funds for the year ended June 30, 1936*

State	Bankhead-Jones	Smith-Lever	Capper-Ketcham	Additional cooperative	Total
Alabama	$35,055.14				$35,055.14
Arizona	5,203.49				5,203.49
Arkansas	1.01				1.01
Connecticut	984.01				984.01
Delaware	8,563.79				8,563.79
Florida	6,934.72				6,934.72
Illinois	121,197.86				121,197.86
Indiana	90,008.81				90,008.81
Kansas	6,948.85			$0.37	6,949.22
Kentucky	47,102.16				47,102.16
Maine	4,000.00				4,000.00
Minnesota	63,436.49				63,436.49
Missouri	55,749.85				55,749.85
Nebraska	3,660.61				3,660.61
New York	3,728.30	$9.39	$15.71	431.64	4,185.04
North Dakota	9,339.59				9,339.59
Ohio	37,056.19				37,056.19
Oklahoma	563.67				563.67
Pennsylvania	163,491.57				163,491.57
Rhode Island	18,195.41				18,195.41
South Carolina	2,142.62				2,142.62
South Dakota	8,775.00				8,775.00
West Virginia	16,513.63		12.51	.05	16,526.19
Wisconsin	38,328.83				38,328.83
Hawaii	17,153.01				17,153.01
Puerto Rico		11,898.51			11,898.51
Total	764,134.61	11,907.90	28.22	432.06	776,502.79

Of the Federal Capper-Ketcham funds expended during the year, approximately 92.1 percent was for salaries of county extension agents and 7.9 percent for other extension purposes. About 56 percent of these funds was expended for women extension agents.

Statements of the funds expended in each State and Territory by items of expense, lines of work, and sources are given in tables 5 to 10, inclusive.

TABLE 5.—*Expenditures of funds from the United States appropriation of May 8, cooperative extension work in each State, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto*

State	Total	Administration	Printing and distribution of publications	County agent work	Home demonstration work	Boys' and girls' club work
Alabama	$589,768.99	$15,296.11	$10,041.58	$286,545.22	$160,523.66	$12,002.38
Arizona	116,470.48	22,763,84	3,162.53	33,420.52	20,310.97	4,237.39
Arkansas	510,119.78	27,580.74	18,840.24	256,081.37	131,295.69	9,533.43
California	376,243.92	7,593.33	----------	293,655.46	61,747.11	4,924.13
Colorado	206,531.99	10,300.49	8,963.97	100,039.97	26,531.48	3,980.97
Connecticut	129,387.91	6,692.35	160.47	18,714.74	16,623.13	28,469.61
Delaware	73,886.75	11,684.46	473.47	15,805.78	12,597.79	14,285.46
Florida	218,727.67	7,930.27	4,264.97	104,077.75	60,980.54	3,925.50
Georgia	652,697.06	52,408.53	7,014.99	379,570.24	129,888.09	10,793.18
Idaho	149,386.82	12,262.41	3,727,64	84,441.31	16,334.58	4,031.91
Illinois	538,959.39	47,604.61	17,903.52	142,460.81	64,868.95	33,282.34
Indiana	427,905.34	14,285.16	3,359.66	132,575.85	38,312.88	46,364.48
Iowa	472,350.16	18,989.67	2,000.00	191,966.79	57,593.49	57,245.51
Kansas	375,714.55	51,640.21	929.76	174,342.88	43,477.22	14,922.01
Kentucky	549,050.89	19,962.01	9,696.79	346,445.73	61,994.26	19,328.73
Louisiana	408,425.26	35,580.80	10,492.65	200,997.55	90,408.35	9,249.42
Maine	155,145.86	16,509.88	3,496.46	48,798.24	36,242.96	16,471.53
Maryland	194,765.96	12,332.98	1,447.35	65,954.60	46,850.07	7,438.46
Massachusetts	132,226.00	7,829.53	1,343.77	25,971.88	15,516.28	29,310.85
Michigan	417,080.68	10,842.20	10,373.98	167,959.21	38,217.69	67,882.14
Minnesota	425,164.18	16,274.76	5,178.01	172,456.78	23,218.06	47,587.12
Mississippi	568,704.24	38,278.66	4,292.65	274,127.69	136,995.07	27,666.32
Missouri	542,624.73	35,151.05	9,409.94	291,381.40	50,100.12	14,512.88
Montana	166,816.01	8,860.21	1,601.27	100,784.68	20,999.48	4,400.69
Nebraska	339,811.78	14,047.82	4,639.68	170,297.07	38,267.63	15,043.52
Nevada	70,260.89	10,300.00	2,443.47	29,081.08	15,823.71	----------
New Hampshire	92,457.66	5,893.23	1,424.27	21,158.21	12,104.38	22,582.12
New Jersey	170,581.06	16,323.43	6,099.64	37,877.76	12,586.96	27,442.04
New Mexico	132,678.89	9,622.34	45.82	53,669.71	18,989.40	1,832.35
New York	468,657.35	17,771.40	3,486.70	108,869.10	80,445.33	78,376.82
North Carolina	703,144.29	34,704.07	3,033.64	430,234.65	128,330.47	8,000.11
North Dakota	238,707.10	10,378.87	5,638.34	126,850.30	19,835.81	16,535.72
Ohio	538,224.90	19,897.16	17,263.37	254,382.92	55,071.29	24,434.02
Oklahoma	493,423.50	21,050.66	17,405.54	225,551.40	151,733.63	5,947.41
Oregon	181,514.82	23,066.29	3,919.14	53,731.64	20,871.53	30,941.91
Pennsylvania	606,739.75	32,274.67	2,607.15	154,831.73	114,123.33	16,550.21
Rhode Island	59,750.13	3,752.32	200.88	8,995.54	10,290.44	10,860.17
South Carolina	434,643.89	51,636.47	6,281.51	184,306.34	110,304.13	8,539.69
South Dakota	248,939.30	3,509.46	427.50	146,088.13	32,436.48	21,187.83
Tennessee	559,522.81	23,130.67	4,649.27	274,818.69	160,183.04	9,067.35
Texas	1,041,475.01	71,338.20	25,052.34	534,640.37	309,284.73	3,744.32
Utah	117,243.86	25,274.69	1,541.00	59,581.16	13,101.33	3,421.57
Vermont	112,014.95	18,818.79	2,312.46	18,050.29	15,577.00	23,788.82
Virginia	488,212.99	22,610.27	3,102.50	314,218.52	78,377.30	4,674.42
Washington	213,743.48	15,937.45	7,693.44	112,728.09	25,015.60	11,741.38
West Virginia	299,943.88	28,006.53	9,118.95	116,342.57	66,915.49	22.139.04
Wisconsin	421,324.86	16,177.42	15,850.71	103,006.70	28,171.47	32,409.33
Wyoming	104,606.69	10,420.00	1,500.00	54,313.37	11,938.96	3,228.00
Alaska	12,000.00	1,395.34	----------	3,650.11	3,256.38	----------
Hawaii	111,317.21	3,887.82	1,572.60	34,867.15	34,403.10	----------
Puerto Rico	80,000.00	18,591.68	1,765.75	27,110.44	15,623.58	----------
Total, 1936	16,739,095.67	1,038,471.31	287,251.34	7,567,829.49	2,944,690.42	894,334.59
1935	8,725,257.26	617,145.27	139,843.78	3,233,771.89	2,022,801.31	635,927.90
1934	8,559,565.86	541,576.58	112,509.61	3,436,121.25	1,785,242.16	579,575.02
1933	8,652,815.14	472,932.05	140,904.05	3,380,118.33	1,838,824.58	584,974.84
1932	8,666,966.21	482,532.84	129,907.01	3,450,074.24	1,854,263.40	595,632.85
1931	8,672,436.00	493,384.96	111,878.23	3,396,689.72	1,963,809.69	620,066.69

1914, (Federal Smith-Lever) and from appropriations supplementary thereto for Rico for the year ended June 30, 1936, by projects, and totals for 1931–35

Home-economics specialists	Extension schools	Animal husbandry	Poultry	Dairying	Animal diseases	Agronomy	Foods and nutrition	Child care and training
	$3,878.99	$9,868.74	$6,773.00			$5,943.35	$4,979.88	
		5,531.03	2,151.21	$2,251.26		2,148.15		
	4,080.38	4,550.69	3,585.12	2,877.24		3,915.59	7,131.74	
		1,462.89	1,143.59	3,306.59	$2,508.02	6,914.93	2,941.85	$674.76
$2,524.62		589.64	5,449.36	8,265.68		4,568.06	2,838.29	
		228.45	221.22				2,296.53	
			1,659.90	5,215.83			2,094.25	
		6,854.69	3,143.84	3,552.88		6,894.37	6,430.13	
		2,068.53	3,791.34	3,013.27		6,308.78		
3,453.07		6,127.53	3,997.99	10,731.20	2,265.02	12,411.51	6,362.71	3,021.10
	3,303.20	12,311.70	9,218.27	9,809.87		10,310,43	5,465.62	
		9,000.00	4,430.00	19,721.34	2,600.00	8,409.35	7,850.00	2,050.00
2,387.30	6,107.17	4,552.66	3,917.36	5,004.70	1,815.91	5,727.13	4,707.77	
	4,325.34	2,500.22	4,624.77	2,246.31	2,389.48	5,237.58	1,849.96	
		6,794.55		4,894.55		4,517.42	5,391.15	
				1,189.30		3,573.38		
		3,048.53	2,148.03	3,858.28		4,940.47	2,445.97	
		4,335.34	2,538.24			3,170.26	1,007.27	2,219.37
		6,508.45	7,305.89	11,244.85	3,610.02	18,652.53	1,696.65	1,758.38
		11,781.44	3,736.89	13,345.29	4,677.21	16,029.23	6,639.83	
		8,042.06	8,586.71	9,735.53		4,475.45	8,974.96	
	55.62	8,026.34	4,474.82	8,816.55	2,033.45	7,979.61	5,186.51	
		2,641.94	2,880.00			2,680.00	1,575.00	
		7,257.80	5,256.72	8,880.40		11,296.30	4,804.82	
			3,988.43	4,922.77		2,034.44	1,500.00	
			3,239.55	6,960.22		1,804.64	4,262.04	6,048.21
		5,347.80	4,719.07	5,115.26		10,404.12		
10,749.29	15,717.47		6,745.01	25,616.50		4,190.65	10,457.74	6,386.74
1,369.55		3,300.00	6,365.06	18,924.95		11,990.67	4,964.93	
		5,508.00	4,809.15			2,826.32	3,780.73	2,038.48
		13,928.76	6,164.50	503.73		13,592.17	4,592.52	3,324.90
		4,682.39	5,198.07	4,739.81		9,002.48	3,071.13	3,466.22
		4,213.17	3,376.53	4,015.13		8,007.15	1,995.36	2,437.52
		7,953.84	8,953.99	28,130.21		9,175.83	2,736.57	
			2,096.41	1,123.33		71.10		
		7,740.63	7,042.92	4,330.92		6,825.14	3.193.46	
		3,725.04	3,293.65	3,423.29	3,360.61	3,266.14	3.166.36	
3,507.95	2,980.75	11,326.97	4,414.06	7,826.12		7,635.26	3,143.91	
		18,482.64	5,362.80	8,229.97		5,312.40	7,494.66	
		1,437.90	207.37	1,176.60		2,595.04	2,400.00	
			3,444.85	5,325.47		3,110.31	2,487.93	
		6,045.07	2,732.59	8,354.73		5,642.43	2,844.00	
		3,317.00	3,904.60	3,822.36		3,522.40	3,430.98	
		4,622.59	3,991.82	4,099.95		3,192.70		
		12,756.02	6,929.47	28,337.36		35,490.14	7,204.53	
		2,501.37	4,100.00			3,398.37	3,083.00	
					3,698.17			
		1,845.00				4,300.00		
		1,492.72				3,517.32		
23,991.78	40,448.92	244,310.13	192,114.17	312,939.60	28,957.89	317,011.10	168,480.74	33,425.68
18,422.60	22,930.68	160,156.54	158,414.37	176,143.30	22,983.38	149,521.49	121,505.13	15,656.84
18,635.14	16,990.55	181,696.77	156,636.74	184,292.22	19,883.12	166,317.43	110,879.33	16,376.92
20,431.76	18,057.00	182,198.64	160,908.34	173,232.23	23,321.52	175,040.28	115,457.09	12,571.30
28,583.91	20,811,86	171,598.29	143,453.91	217,625.71	18,201.74	185,792.14	113,751.68	12,627.92
27,757.23	18,374.42	176,826.99	148,794.11	193,918.13	19,469.84	200,241.97	117,438.10	16,234.93

TABLE 5.—*Expenditures of funds from the United States appropriation of May 8, cooperative extension work in each State, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico for the*

State	Clothing	Home management	Horticulture	Botany and plant pathology	Entomology, apiculture, ornithology	Rodent pests	Forestry
Alabama	$3,647.42	$3,815.14	$3,707.19		$33.15		
Arizona	2,297.22	1,907.78	2,801.79				
Arkansas	2,848.50	6,639.03	4,071.29				$1,756.11
California							
Colorado	3,233.26	1,742.81	401.70	$373.31	1,644.00		
Connecticut	2,726.30	2,097.15	8,333.48				555.72
Delaware				342.03	1,762.57		
Florida	1,125.00	2,356.95	1,902.75	951.38	951.38		
Georgia	2,782.71	5,426.84	6,097.08	2,667.48			1,623.15
Idaho	1,068.66		2,777.32		405.13		
Illinois	3,180.85	8,308.94	9,873.66				411.46
Indiana	2,667.73	5,275.99	11,027.34	4,452.25	1,018.82		2,531.40
Iowa	4,500.00	9,650.00	13,100.01	3,898.00	6,255.00		100.00
Kansas	3,547.69	4,288.65	6,348.80	2,115.22	2,101.93	$1,311.91	110.43
Kentucky	3,341.65	1,672.28	4,931.30				
Louisiana		904.26	8,456.86		1,986.57		
Maine		1,395.81	3,573.38				
Maryland	2,871.18		9,659.20	4,525.38	3,266.13		
Massachusetts	2,505.93	4,394.37	8,412.65	146.23			
Michigan	3,648.94	5,983.23	13,266.52	1,747.50	2,559.91		
Minnesota	7,228.95	3,384.45		3,154.71	1,050.07		230.61
Mississippi	4,564.25	2,998.71	4,952.53				692.52
Missouri	3,479.42	5,428.12	3,934.23		3,197.58		
Montana	2,518.30	2,340.00	2,130.00				
Nebraska	2,318.72	10,822.54	4,228.10		2,733.04		
Nevada							
New Hampshire	2,139.18	2,850.00	2,915.00				444.43
New Jersey	2,059.12	3,186.70	8,805.45				2,129.27
New Mexico		1,491.63	2,555.98				
New York	9,751.02	20,181.93	7,019.84	3,249.28	9,343.09		930.03
North Carolina	4,982.80	4,187.82	5,873.46	3,432.83	5,821.83		2,875.06
North Dakota	5,816.87	3,101.82	1,413.37		4,603.62		30.98
Ohio	4,483.52	7,180.41	8,747.99	2,774.93	6,676.53		1,423.48
Oklahoma	2,720.56	3,952.77	7,753.81		1,222.59		
Oregon	2,303.23	1,414.50	4,106.96				
Pennsylvania	1,883.23	2,847.30	14,841.13	13,383.39	12,146.27		2,382.61
Rhode Island	178.74		1,709.07				
South Carolina	2,966.48	1,992.16	7,847.19		5,721.04		
South Dakota	1,987.58	2,680.02	381.37		381.36		1,413.47
Tennessee	2,852.55						
Texas	3,729.04	11,466.00	6,966.43		3,270.90		552.60
Utah	2,461.82	73.15	837.50				
Vermont	2,082.21	3,470.01	845.44				
Virginia	2,360.00	2,243.01	8,144.51	721.35			117.15
Washington	3,295.16	3,155.74	3,973.68		1,048.10		
West Virginia			7,879.35	2,463.08			880.38
Wisconsin	5,908.48	7,548.34	11,125.43	5,829.55			6,083.55
Wyoming	2,845.55		1,631.42				
Alaska							
Hawaii			3,761.47				
Puerto Rico							
Total, 1936	132,909.82	173,856.36	253,123.03	56,227.90	79,200.61	1,311.91	27,274.41
1935	109,320.32	126,168.75	168,606.07	44,257.75	62,133.00		15,983.23
1934	103,495.39	127,824.81	162,685.86	40,445.68	42,872.73		15,197.92
1933	100,981.33	122,405.09	170,899.96	37,345.79	49,601.58		11,728.02
1932	99,039.98	122,334.27	173,323.65	40,714.70	49,211.18		9,204.94
1931	108,979.23	125,569.01	168,407.67	44,339.95	50,878.29		7,060.54

1914, (Federal Smith-Lever) and from appropriations supplementary thereto for year ended June 30, 1936, by projects, and totals for 1931–35—Continued

Agricultural engineering	Rural organization	Agricultural economics			Exhibits and fairs	Publicity	Miscellaneous specialists	Unexpended balance
		Farm management	Marketing	General				
$8,725.42				$13,740.97		$5,191.65		$35,055.14
	$4,961.04			1,568.70		1,753.56		5,203.49
2,271.05	1,531.17	$2,389.61	$5,241.73	3,086.60		10,811.45		1.01
		4,010.21	4,313.68					
	6,382.73	17,059.37				6,925.30		
1,419.75		11,492.35	6,646.89			236.31		984.01
				2,838.11		2,787.09		8,563.79
		6,175.00	3,778.22			4,403.26		6,934.72
5,423.86	2,770.95	2,820.00	12,596.49			3,937.56		
		9,155.94						
6,039.27	5,908.80	17,996.41	4,700.00			6,851.78		121,197.86
5,816.91		15,495.36	3,916.72			376.89		90,008.81
5,900.00	7,200.00	15,200.00	15,451.00		$700.00	6,190.00	$2,350.00	
8,884.72		8,331.05	4,251.67			7,941.18		6,949.22
3,457.02	952.26	3,742.62	1,801.06			1,449.06		47,102.16
9,968.10	4,904.20	4,106.14	2,632.43		4,420.57	2,719.69		
		5,914.82	8,200.01			5,780.09		4,000.00
4,095.07	2,226.60		7,064.22	2,806.78		7,786.66		
2,540.10	3,577.25	8,055.80	6,284.20			3,066.68		
4,112.40		10,636.56	4,584.00	11,545.08		12,944.55		
1,721.95		10,390.28	7,104.16			5,128.71	1,409.18	63,436.49
4,955.90	7,237.50	2,150.00	14,955.18			5,022.55		
14,244.25	5.78	4,895.83	8,899.34			5,662.04		55,749.85
1,578.50		5,627.14		3,264.43		2,934.37		
7,677.51	4,661.62	14,038.98	3,674.47			6,204.43		3,660.61
				11,000.00		1,612.63		
	1,430.53	2,010.27	3,212.45			1,847.95		
1,060.75	2,738.42	7,547.77	8,866.12			11,542.97		
				14,638.25		4,247.16		
15,346.82	6,381.28	9,839.13	9,839.13			3,778.01		4,185.04
14,016.73		800.00	8,185.66			1,750.00		
1,431.04	1,217.85	2,938.25	2,890.27			7,721.72		9,339.59
8,864.72	1,556.18	20,093.23	13,895.71			12,316.67		37,056.19
7,277.19		5,646.16	4,941.47			7,496.54		563.67
1,289.95	2,090.72		3,895.17	6,700.09	1,517.01	1,621.82		
1,943.17		3,285.54	13,198.01					163,491.57
	366.72			1,710.00		200.00		18,195.41
4,647.90		2,871.89	15,789.20			464.20		2,142.62
852.25	1,013.68	3,453.01	875.97		1,166.85	2,074.25		8,775.00
3,990.35		19,813.45	11,142.87			9,039.55		
3,059.98	5,834.40	9,344.08				8,309.15		
				3,134.73				
3,372.79		3,289.13	3,891.55			2,147.90		
2,992.38	1,283.81	3,000.00	9,000.00	5,123.70		4,625.25		
		9,141.45				2,016.05		
	8,917.28				1,197.96	3,650.00		16,526.19
3,935.92	12,663.32	10,828.79	11,870.29			20,869.21		38,328.83
				5,646.65				
		4,763.53	4,763.53					17,153.01
								11,898.51
172,913.72	97,814.39	298,349.15	252,352.87	86,804.09	9,002.39	223,435.89	3,759.18	776,502.79
75,612.14	41,776.02	145,719.12	156,355.98	81,288.96	2,846.58	124,692.39		75,272.47
67,408.37	33,264.56	159,122.15	171,418.28	43,991.18	2,117.05	118,341.74		144,647.30
79,299.73	24,279.36	180,324.81	252,288.88	11,736.95	2,369.63	99,874.25	3,100.00	207,607.95
80,999.25	28,078.49	172,785.18	253,939.39	70,551.32	2,261.84	89,799.68	4,375.64	45,489.20
70,422.56	24,606.04	178,538.55	254,201.73	4,319.25	4,999.38	91,525.25		33,703.54

TABLE 6.—*Expenditures of funds from sources within States to offset expenditures from appropriations supplementary thereto for cooperative extension work in each and totals for*

State	Total	Administration	Printing and distribution of publications	County agent work	Home demonstration work	Boys' and girls' club work
Alabama	$218,110.13	$1,421.74	$2,728.58	$132,644.66	$71,586.94	$1,062.67
Arizona	32,764.77			29,364.61	3,400.16	
Arkansas	168,757.07	2,909.74		88,237.21	75,672.60	12.50
California	173,923.31			124,679.22	37,148.21	12,095.88
Colorado	59,162.17	3,885.00	209.05	14,921.47	366.66	2,955.00
Connecticut	54,486.15	9,110.34	3,842.09	2,390.15	1,499.91	6,258.34
Delaware	13,214.53	2,706.47		2,707.90	2,865.45	3,032.89
Florida	81,239.98	5,978.28	1,754.04	26,859.10	31,066.33	2,383.85
Georgia	230,843.59	8,692.90	3,833.97	147,489.47	56,515.10	1,419.10
Idaho	36,183.01	3,572.46	23.70	8,353.80	6,528.54	990.41
Illinois	228,769.46			203,421.82	25,347.64	
Indiana	165,432.28			165,432.28		
Iowa	171,055.51	13,887.79		95,695.13	4,754.84	6,012.02
Kansas	132,010.53	8,024.74		65,496.06	5,454.85	6,191.84
Kentucky	208,200.78	11,825.15	549.00	97,269.08	24,507.54	20,910.41
Louisiana	145,415.66	9,695.12	4,588.98	70,559.08	39,697.37	3,345.36
Maine	54,576.07	4,521.99		13,375.20	2,543.32	11,034.65
Maryland	75,302.53	3,389.94	621.97	29,812.45	21,558.66	1,856.11
Massachusetts	47,955.96	4,610.00		1,875.00	1,750.00	8,020.00
Michigan	176,629.09	2,799.06	6,067.28	79,468.88	10,107.75	17,503.88
Minnesota	149,804.98	800.48	6,062.55	113,169.33	15,275.00	1,594.40
Mississippi	191,619.60	3,975.39	28.50	153,319.73	30,240.56	146.75
Missouri	203,004.25	5,865.76	703.66	155,826.78	12,518.32	1,031.96
Montana	40,889.88	3,140.00	260.00	25,639.81	4,720.07	1,350.00
Nebraska	102,274.12	4,059.52	4,842.24	50,739.69	6,612.47	7,599.73
Nevada	6,489.95	1,500.00		1,800.00	2,500.00	
New Hampshire	22,042.25			4,381.44	11,598.70	6,062.11
New Jersey	80,512.59			15,950.00	9,426.64	17,443.36
New Mexico	36,294.94	7,282.31	3,577.87	14,011.48	3,043.51	
New York	236,932.86			128,617.48	54,647.16	53,643.12
North Carolina	270,683.61	8,213.38	4,963.62	160,407.90	66,462.09	1,854.61
North Dakota	65,082.88	297.39		64,190.71	297.39	297.39
Ohio	245,328.49	11,789.00		131,077.93	26,936.04	20,772.72
Oklahoma	180,540.57	11,285.77	484.46	76,365.85	59,746.27	7,085.25
Oregon	53,214.07	4,279.64		34,062.13	1,452.07	4,015.58
Pennsylvania	355,246.55	23,538.15	2,403.03	170,453.01	54,346.15	15,541.67
Rhode Island	5,970.93	88.25		3,042.83	1,324.98	1,314.20
South Carolina	156,840.10			109,969.64	42,269.38	1,266.00
South Dakota	64,441.03	6,937.64	6,613.79	28,270.48	3,575.48	3,670.44
Tennessee	197,244.09	14,820.03	5,165.11	121,367.29	40,764.23	1,431.14
Texas	393,952.77		5,140.00	257,130.45	110,151.47	1,275.00
Utah	27,703.67	8,853.21	470.87	1,862.28	1,306.55	2,822.69
Vermont	27,619.04	114.33		11,360.85	8,082.81	8,037.55
Virginia	187,645.29		12,401.81	72,515.65	29,924.75	
Washington	77,848.34	1,933.33	160.00	61,933.93	3,926.46	3,587.19
West Virginia	141,934.11	2,124.80	5,661.13	72,770.84	2,146.25	36,539.93
Wisconsin	158,844.39	6,566.15	451.12	111,202.51	6,679.81	6,757.68
Wyoming	17,828.39			13,292.98	2,243.10	1,438.68
Alaska	2,000.00			500.00	750.00	
Hawaii	24,229.35	8,634.20		4,591.58	6,421.80	
Puerto Rico	70,000.00	3,724.92		43,444.12	6,932.61	
Total, 1936	6,268,095.67	236,854.37	83,608.42	3,613,321.27	1,048,693.99	311,664.06
1935	6,242,257.26	260,031.33	80,150.14	3,435,767.03	1,060,220.35	342,822.28
1934	5,958,650.65	238,657.12	76,212.18	3,355,285.23	979,664.23	307,436.24
1933	7,174,335.34	295,676.26	91,160.47	3,684,765.88	1,178,931.46	347,048.23
1932	7,186,966.21	274,592.99	84,706.28	3,815,936.79	1,222,065.75	362,830.68
1931	7,192,436.00	290,276.00	90,863.59	3,795,996.25	1,128,353.24	365,232.30

from the United States appropriation of May 8, 1914, (Federal Smith-Lever) and State, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico for the year ended June 30, 1936, by projects, 1931–35

Home-economics specialists	Extension schools	Animal husbandry	Poultry	Dairying	Animal diseases	Agronomy	Foods and nutrition	Child care and training
----------	$18.75	$2,126.25	----------	----------	----------	$744.63	$472.76	----------
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
----------	368.85	----------	----------	$281.21	----------	----------	159.00	----------
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	2,990.30	$4,173.67	3,826.72	$666.64	6,169.57	1,042.64	$175.00
$1,002.18	----------	1,713.79	3,791.48	3,126.88	----------	1,623.24	853.44	----------
----------	----------	----------	190.27	----------	108.00	----------	1,603.55	----------
----------	152.35	----------	1,801.05	1,976.85	----------	----------	1,463.78	----------
----------	----------	1,044.45	421.22	498.68	----------	1,550.78	1,005.08	----------
----------	----------	3,569.35	1,333.26	2,568.10	----------	2,280.71	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	1,646.15	2,362.33	6,611.26	673.30	4,010.37	1,960.28	1,087.88
1,213.55	2,566.39	3,686.10	3,091.28	3,804.07	1,712.99	4,852.97	1,693.92	----------
----------	1,895.51	4,255.00	5,653.33	3,385.01	1,546.67	6,384.67	2,850.00	----------
----------	----------	1,856.12	----------	1,671.67	----------	1,031.81	1,782.20	----------
----------	----------	----------	3,828.42	5,048.41	----------	367.23	3,056.13	----------
----------	----------	1,433.19	2,364.37	881.84	----------	1,349.22	606.32	----------
----------	----------	1,500.00	1,560.00	----------	----------	1,710.00	2,255.00	1,320.00
----------	----------	3,356.77	3,187.37	6,445.06	1,454.68	9,963.07	1,702.43	2,023.53
----------	----------	1,200.00	----------	1,073.00	----------	3,761.37	----------	2,407.84
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
----------	611.87	1,941.06	1,683.39	2,075.87	437.89	2,757.75	1,071.02	----------
----------	----------	600.00	900.00	----------	----------	1,080.00	660.00	----------
----------	----------	1,318.40	1,811.56	3,453.61	----------	4,051.09	1,316.23	----------
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------	7,500.00	7,200.00	----------	4,320.00	2,804.88	287.71
----------	----------	3.05	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
575.56	----------	2,120.00	2,573.55	6,249.06	----------	1,301.32	837.70	----------
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	7,867.16	4,630.00	----------	----------	7,021.50	2,997.75	----------
----------	----------	1,405.00	2,228.52	2,032.16	----------	2,903.66	1,641.60	32.95
----------	----------	745.16	754.20	788.44	----------	1,374.18	901.00	----------
----------	----------	9,026.94	10,201.36	16,099.15	----------	5,493.38	600.00	----------
----------	----------	----------	64.59	50.95	----------	----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	1,331.45	1,156.35	1,201.42	948.65	1,411.21	1,089.67	----------
371.90	231.22	1,658.84	815.58	1,326.27	----------	1,260.28	429.72	----------
----------	----------	4,522.35	1,718.75	2,244.99	----------	2,225.50	1,046.33	----------
----------	----------	2,798.88	3,449.97	720.39	----------	629.70	605.01	----------
----------	----------	----------	.25	.20	----------	8.60	2.70	----------
----------	----------	5,168.20	7,014.80	10,831.74	----------	6,352.21	1,751.51	----------
----------	----------	699.99	849.99	215.83	----------	250.00	200.00	----------
----------	----------	3,860.23	473.72	409.26	----------	401.38	----------	----------
----------	----------	2,714.94	1,177.89	3,780.14	----------	4,296.55	833.84	----------
----------	----------	530.00	----------	----------	----------	323.63	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	750.00	----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	355.00	1,352.30	----------	----------	984.02	----------	----------
----------	----------	1,999.92	----------	----------	----------	1,999.92	----------	----------
3,163.19	5,844.94	81,044.04	84,114.82	99,878.24	8,298.82	96,245.52	41,295.49	7,334.91
2,873.61	10,080.84	78,678.32	81,589.45	108,602.60	8,915.13	100,916.03	50,771.80	8,016.31
2,602.20	10,087.56	86,824.60	89,379.78	105,600.66	8,724.64	109,886.83	46,494.21	6,475.31
4,598.00	27,635.88	137,783.52	123,513.33	146,819.58	11,536.34	136,031.80	59,795.53	4,975.26
7,774.44	14,509.46	139,754.15	132,054.94	146,319.85	13,352.98	158,023.34	62,323.21	2,600.00
10,673.68	15,403.86	155,505.30	143,365.84	159,574.53	12,264.11	176,104.55	65,312.50	3,832.58

TABLE 6.—*Expenditures of funds from sources within States to offset expenditures from appropriations supplementary thereto for cooperative extension work in each and totals for*

State	Clothing	Home management	Horticulture	Botany and plant pathology	Entomology, apiculture, ornithology	Forestry
Alabama	$375.75	$398.10	$388.76			$999.35
Arizona						
Arkansas			10.40			120.65
California						
Colorado	282.00	2,281.92	600.00	$600.00	$1,949.94	
Connecticut	711.13	1,927.65	2,188.75		845.47	583.82
Delaware						
Florida	61.73	1,567.52	516.79	258.40	258.39	
Georgia	512.19	496.97	1,633.05	28.55		930.20
Idaho	2,437.76		2,397.87		2,034.73	
Illinois						
Indiana						
Iowa	2,476.15	4,376.69	4,485.67	4,111.55	1,737.65	
Kansas	1,399.30	2,300.88	2,045.16	1,701.28	2,153.04	
Kentucky	4,028.33	1,981.00	6,618.34			
Louisiana		350.51	2,422.81		115.30	
Maine	3,215.46	3,878.45	367.23			2,759.72
Maryland	632.19		3,378.09	1,743.48	590.48	109.80
Massachusetts	1,990.00	2,620.00	4,605.00	2,892.63		
Michigan	1,286.17	6,531.07	6,719.65	743.98	1,051.44	
Minnesota				695.00	976.00	321.23
Mississippi						800.25
Missouri	957.80	2,426.35	2,830.82		767.35	
Montana	420.00	540.00				
Nebraska	752.54	2,791.47	800.01		459.65	
Nevada						
New Hampshire						
New Jersey	2,940.00		8,640.00			
New Mexico			1,087.08			
New York						
North Carolina	894.34	886.05	2,706.53	599.83	1,133.34	2,312.55
North Dakota						
Ohio	3,180.24	2,764.50	8,721.24		1,428.00	
Oklahoma	1,444.60	90.30	2,430.25		3,506.30	
Oregon	387.41		595.89			
Pennsylvania	1,500.00	900.00	8,229.03	6,879.70	10,743.61	3,124.58
Rhode Island			58.95			
South Carolina						
South Dakota	806.73	1,162.61	146.92		146.92	132.25
Tennessee	619.45		75.00			
Texas	1,046.33	1,046.34	2,121.22		2,116.66	
Utah	600.00	2,837.44				
Vermont		1.25	.50			
Virginia	1,828.12	839.15	12,982.60	2,869.96		49.21
Washington	200.00	208.33	1,083.30		150.00	
West Virginia			10,939.54	513.80		1,388.47
Wisconsin	898.13	904.20	3,134.77	1,946.44		57.86
Wyoming						
Alaska						
Hawaii			184.80			
Puerto Rico						
Total, 1936	37,883.85	46,108.75	105,146.02	25,584.60	32,164.27	13,689.94
1935	42,620.46	42,796.28	126,872.84	22,131.00	27,001.44	8,675.22
1934	36,689.63	41,114.90	122,380.80	20,118.58	37,115.03	14,206.59
1933	52,514.28	54,761.99	143,582.17	28,539.31	41,944.30	11,448.66
1932	67,239.90	59,779.89	150,787.70	24,507.35	40,798.00	15,226.82
1931	80,884.51	57,737.35	147,242.89	22,503.64	40,131.46	19,692.97

from the United States appropriation of May 8, 1914, (Federal Smith-Lever) and State, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico for the year ended June 30, 1936, by projects, 1931–35—Continued

Agricultural engineering	Rural organization	Agricultural economics			Exhibits and fairs	Publicity	Miscellaneous specialists	Unexpended balance
		Farm management	Marketing	General				
$710.43	----------	$1,900.00	----------	$77.01	----------	$453.75	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
344.00	$122.45	----------	----------	47.85	----------	470.61	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
----------	1,419.15	7,767.44	----------	----------	----------	2,880.00	----------	----------
1,906.50	----------	1,649.23	$3,783.99	----------	----------	5,677.77	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	2,050.00	1,511.78	269.53	----------	1,310.21	----------	----------
1,212.93	309.72	1,000.00	1,260.08	----------	----------	989.15	----------	----------
----------	----------	92.32	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
1,884.67	3,433.69	4,490.22	2,666.13	----------	----------	1,245.54	$1,446.20	----------
4,110.98	----------	3,070.04	2,570.70	----------	----------	4,870.39	----------	----------
3,501.23	435.00	4,115.16	3,544.43	----------	----------	2,945.92	----------	----------
3,412.81	1,250.84	1,357.32	870.40	----------	$1,222.62	185.34	----------	----------
579.86	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
222.08	----------	26.79	2,510.97	----------	----------	2,214.58	----------	----------
1,560.00	1,170.00	3,925.00	2,523.33	----------	----------	2,070.00	----------	----------
3,631.73	----------	4,258.65	5,100.00	1,900.84	----------	1,325.80	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	2,468.78	----------	----------
3,108.42	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
4,524.15	----------	1,481.82	2,953.19	----------	----------	537.44	----------	----------
----------	----------	440.00	----------	1,140.00	----------	----------	----------	----------
2,315.65	1,546.97	3,880.71	733.02	----------	----------	3,189.56	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------	----------	689.95	----------	----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
4,000.00	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	7,289.64	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	$25.10
3,781.55	----------	----------	230.63	----------	----------	2,580.00	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
3,213.00	----------	7,044.41	----------	----------	----------	5,885.00	----------	----------
3,824.71	----------	1,692.89	581.18	----------	----------	1,758.85	----------	----------
----------	175.00	----------	780.25	1,919.63	610.09	373.40	----------	----------
2,488.74	----------	4,803.18	8,874.87	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
----------	.68	----------	----------	25.50	----------	----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	3,335.08	----------	----------
497.21	387.50	1,755.49	1,313.81	----------	378.70	1,506.31	----------	----------
358.45	----------	5,215.91	1,012.37	----------	----------	321.30	----------	----------
2,167.38	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------	----------	746.68	----------	----------	----------	----------
3.85	----------	5.20	.95	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
11,951.88	4,679.96	1,000.00	3,000.00	979.44	----------	1,504.30	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------	----------	1,733.33	----------	716.66	----------	----------
----------	4,087.25	----------	----------	----------	----------	605.00	----------	12.51
730.24	1,761.09	1,203.90	1,259.44	----------	----------	2,487.69	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	852.82	852.83	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	11,898.51
66,042.45	20,779.30	65,078.50	47,934.35	9,529.76	2,211.41	61,198.07	1,446.20	11,936.12
67,662.69	20,862.15	52,529.67	52,746.05	17,429.32	2,224.23	66,163.40	----------	63,107.29
60,383.68	21,270.03	46,865.96	55,945.32	8,905.04	1,597.92	68,726.38	----------	----------
73,687.00	21,637.66	72,842.25	124,684.83	732.34	3,989.14	85,193.06	898.86	207,607.95
71,852.54	7,434.87	70,763.33	74,435.51	27,091.19	2,958.19	91,434.98	321.88	45,489.20
70,459.53	12,945.12	80,231.19	91,766.60	----------	5,138.04	118,090.61	----------	32,853.76

TABLE 7.—*Expenditures of funds from all sources for cooperative agricultural exten- 1936, by sources of funds,*

State or Territory	Grand total	Total Federal funds	Total within the States	Funds from U. S. Department of Agriculture	
				Farmers' cooperative demonstrations	Other
Alabama	$791,995.81	$559,111.00	$232,884.81	$2,777.15	----------
Arizona	152,626.66	111,779.85	40,846.81	512.86	----------
Arkansas	767,103.47	516,336.94	250,766.53	6,218.17	----------
California	878,265.24	383,329.13	494,936.11	5,465.21	----------
Colorado	328,224.82	212,482.51	115,742.31	5,050.52	----------
Connecticut	290,593.00	129,406.49	161,186.51	716.43	----------
Delaware	79,748.89	65,568.87	14,180.02	245.91	----------
Florida	426,544.43	212,637.84	213,906.59	844.89	----------
Georgia	944,477.45	663,083.23	281,394.22	8,766.17	----------
Idaho	258,066.25	156,459.90	101,606.35	5,465.08	----------
Illinois	1,203,410.24	419,764.06	783,646.18	652.53	----------
Indiana	772,026.81	341,166.18	430,860.63	1,649.65	----------
Iowa	995,789.60	483,610.32	512,179.28	9,640.16	----------
Kansas	862,228.27	372,061.19	490,167.08	2,566.71	----------
Kentucky	760,995.33	503,380.96	257,614.37	1,432.23	----------
Louisiana	576,526.08	415,790.89	160,735.19	5,864.93	----------
Maine	239,318.92	152,915.09	86,403.83	1,769.23	----------
Maryland	367,745.28	196,911.42	170,833.86	529.96	----------
Massachusetts	461,850.38	138,952.29	322,898.09	5,162.29	----------
Michigan	675,662.44	418,977.42	256,685.02	721.74	----------
Minnesota	655,700.19	365,106.23	290,593.96	1,758.54	----------
Mississippi	911,893.00	572,715.47	339,177.53	2,483.48	----------
Missouri	700,783.77	488,624.14	212,159.63	1,749.26	----------
Montana	329,851.88	174,798.42	155,053.46	7,182.49	----------
Nebraska	500,413.92	342,482.36	157,931.56	4,711.19	----------
Nevada	133,873.78	73,063.66	60,810.12	2,802.77	----------
New Hampshire	224,306.96	95,251.95	129,055.01	1,174.29	----------
New Jersey	396,155.00	173,767.79	222,387.21	1,566.73	----------
New Mexico	216,589.02	136,445.79	80,143.23	3,766.90	----------
New York	1,626,684.12	469,515.30	1,157,168.82	3,422.99	----------
North Carolina	1,018,969.29	706,936.05	312,033.24	2,171.76	----------
North Dakota	344,042.97	235,967.28	108,075.69	5,339.77	----------
Ohio	907,611.89	504,400.60	403,211.29	1,851.06	----------
Oklahoma	763,842.08	499,732.47	264,109.61	6,872.64	----------
Oregon	375,443.02	186,706.87	188,736.15	5,192.05	----------
Pennsylvania	855,473.83	445,156.36	410,317.47	648.18	----------
Rhode Island	61,084.80	41,986.60	19,098.20	431.88	----------
South Carolina	591,792.35	434,952.25	156,840.10	2,450.98	----------
South Dakota	334,731.47	246,960.00	87,771.47	6,795.70	----------
Tennessee	781,890.78	568,368.17	213,522.61	7,225.36	----------
Texas	1,704,779.93	1,055,038.29	649,741.64	11,943.28	----------
Utah	183,913.99	122,110.03	61,803.96	3,795.17	----------
Vermont	209,277.80	114,689.99	94,587.81	1,176.54	----------
Virginia	780,754.37	496,739.51	284,014.86	6,906.52	----------
Washington	310,139.29	218,906.81	91,232.48	5,163.33	----------
West Virginia	464,597.82	286,045.57	178,552.25	1,007.88	----------
Wisconsin	640,844.37	385,511.98	255,332.39	895.95	----------
Wyoming	135,698.84	109,834.07	25,864.77	3,967.38	----------
Alaska	15,382.89	12,017.29	3,365.60	17.29	----------
Hawaii	120,069.69	94,840.76	25,228.93	676.56	----------
Puerto Rico	170,113.16	78,226.77	91,886.39	8,508.28	----------
Total, 1936	28,299,905.64	16,190,624.41	12,109,281.23	179,708.02	----------
1935	20,440,902.01	8,945,153.85	11,495,748.16	251,187.12	----------
1934	19,844,167.34	9,216,781.45	10,627,385.89	725,094.48	$32,014.14
1933	21,976,841.08	9,410,053.31	12,566,787.77	865,635.74	38,839.45
1932	24,298,649.15	9,650,653.37	14,647,995.78	929,632.27	39,099.84
1931	25,448,859.30	9,674,345.28	15,774,514.02	939,265.78	36,794.99

[1] Includes $100 received from sales of old equipment.

sion work in States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico for the year ended June 30, and totals for 1931–35

Federal sources				Funds from within States		
Clarke-McNary	Smith-Lever, Supplementary, and Bankhead-Jones	Capper-Ketcham	Additional cooperative	State and college	County	Farmers' organizations, etc.
$1,620.00	$502,863.24	$37,600.61	$14,250.00	$63,581.09	$169,303.72	----------
----------	77,623.00	22,643.99	11,000.00	18,684.95	21,961.42	$200.44
----------	[1] 442,000.75	33,618.02	34,500.00	92,004.79	158,761.74	----------
1,620.00	332,209.01	34,034.91	10,000.00	313,992.09	180,944.02	----------
900.00	149,257.84	24,774.15	32,500.00	54,510.99	61,231.32	----------
286.16	99,007.09	24,396.81	5,000.00	108,987.36	41,179.38	11,019.77
----------	44,256.60	21,065.36	----------	13,214.53	965.49	----------
----------	161,737.21	26,555.74	23,500.00	107,956.84	105,949.75	----------
1,620.00	567,568.91	38,628.15	46,500.00	57,403.87	223,990.35	----------
1,608.00	106,467.00	22,919.82	20,000.00	61,583.47	40,022.88	----------
1,350.00	348,300.75	38,460.78	31,000.00	122,967.52	4,676.82	656,001.84
1,620.00	278,546.81	33,349.72	26,000.00	158,223.66	213,308.45	59,328.52
1,620.00	411,546.67	33,803.49	27,000.00	199,902.03	269,031.61	43,245.64
729.15	306,612.98	30,652.72	31,499.63	103,205.24	380,815.08	6,146.76
----------	444,147.76	36,800.97	21,000.00	126,000.00	130,308.66	1,305.71
1,500.70	354,190.80	31,734.46	22,500.00	106,241.61	54,493.58	----------
----------	115,391.79	24,404.07	11,350.00	52,770.50	27,201.98	6,431.35
1,615.50	153,689.35	26,076.61	15,000.00	97,052.55	61,623.00	12,158.31
1,564.00	102,356.15	23,869.85	6,000.00	100,476.06	222,422.03	----------
1,175.00	371,827.42	34,253.26	11,000.00	139,169.02	117,516.00	----------
1,620.00	309,639.03	32,088.66	20,000.00	147,493.39	138,241.35	4,859.22
1,527.75	518,741.31	35,264.93	14,500.00	115,120.51	216,987.02	7,070.00
----------	416,493.25	36,381.63	34,000 00	60,012.30	95,286.35	56,860.98
799.92	114,516.36	23,299.65	29,000.00	43,590.46	111,463.00	----------
1,620.00	254,698.06	28,253.11	53,200.00	77,223.61	64,051.28	16,656.67
----------	39,737.18	20,523.71	10,000.00	28,489.27	32,320.85	----------
1,620.00	64,678.94	21,778.72	6,000.00	71,136.00	57,919.01	----------
1,620.00	134,084.02	26,497.04	10,000.00	84,874.88	135,257.37	2,254.96
----------	99,750.03	22,928.86	10,000.00	36,294.94	41,216.68	2,631.61
1,620.00	409,200.13	39,103.82	16,168.36	535,543.21	603,921.17	17,704.44
1,620.00	645,801.21	41,843.08	15,500.00	93,982.42	218,050.82	----------
1,260.00	171,615.58	25 251.93	32,500.00	2,449.56	62,585.70	43,040.43
1,380.83	450,871.69	39,797.02	10,500.00	211,139.65	192,071.64	----------
----------	430,290.93	34,568.90	28,000.00	122,095.61	142,014.00	----------
----------	130,220.66	24,294.16	27,000.00	98,409.18	81,386.02	8,940.95
1,260.00	389,581.21	48,666.97	5,000.00	280,128.92	130,188.55	----------
----------	21,072.89	20,481.83	----------	1,322.43	15,466.94	2,308.83
----------	382,244.90	32,656.37	17,600.00	136,000.00	20,840.10	----------
----------	169,964.17	25,200.13	45,000.00	41,070.86	46,700.61	----------
1,620.00	490,106.01	35,916.80	33,500.00	86,338.95	112,592.87	14,590.79
1,620.00	931,684.61	51,790.40	58,000.00	208,070.45	431,932.55	9,738.64
1,071.00	82,008.29	22,235.57	13,000.00	31,249.77	30,554.19	----------
1,498.50	81,286.21	22,228.74	8,500.00	49,810.00	38,123.18	6,654.63
1,620.00	420,570.77	35,142.22	32,500.00	168,882.46	107,808.80	7,323.60
----------	171,461.43	26,282.05	16,000.00	10,127.28	81,105.20	----------
1,620.00	246,976.74	31,441.00	4,999.95	151,884.64	22,394.13	4,273.48
1,620.00	339,777.93	32,818.10	10,400.00	83,018.38	171,514.01	800.00
1,260.00	63,168.01	21,438.68	20,000.00	25,864.77	----------	----------
----------	12,000.00	----------	----------	3,365.60	----------	----------
----------	72,208.99	21,955.21	----------	25,228.93	----------	----------
1,617.00	68,101.49	----------	----------	91,886.39	----------	----------
48,323.51	13,502,153.16	1,479,971.78	980,467.94	5,220,032.99	5,887,700.67	1,001,547.57
43,981.94	6,196,581.60	1,472,568.37	980,834.82	5,089,445.11	5,457,263.66	949,039.39
44,754.27	5,994,193.65	1,446,597.52	974,127.39	4,778,604.71	5,020,594.52	828,186.66
60,370.93	6,039,834.67	1,458,159.68	947,212.84	6,146,294.51	5,623,467.93	797,025.33
60,444.25	6,157,730.01	1,479,596.91	984,150.09	6,919,826.62	6,628,514.35	1,099,654.81
59,552.05	6,190,821.58	1,476,046.91	971,863.97	7,501,249.84	7,109,483.02	1,163,781.16

TABLE 8.—*Total expenditures of funds from all sources for cooperative agricultural June 30, 1936, by items of*

State	Total appropriation	Personal services—Salaries and labor	Printing, binding, and cuts for publications
Alabama	$791,995.81	$567,872.95	$12,527.24
Arizona	152,626.66	104,155.19	3,197.78
Arkansas	767,103.47	590,608.58	17,388.21
California	878,265.24	695,760.21	----------
Colorado	328,224.82	216,879.79	7,914.81
Connecticut	290,593.00	210,394.59	4,714.10
Delaware	79,748.89	56,104.57	483.44
Florida	426,544.43	356,439.89	6,112.51
Georgia	944,477.45	867,099.73	6,173.34
Idaho	258,066.25	180,795.71	3,015.40
Illinois	1,203,410.24	706,154.53	14,039.56
Indiana	772,026.81	563,758.95	5,135.34
Iowa	995,789.60	702,817.99	35,902.39
Kansas	862,228.27	578,169.97	676.67
Kentucky	760,995.33	659,831.01	6,704.56
Louisiana	576,526.08	454,444.63	17,283.66
Maine	239,318.92	166,320.99	2,656.46
Maryland	367,745.28	270,940.36	3,069.35
Massachusetts	461,850.38	356,019.51	2,547.76
Michigan	675,662.44	488,660.77	15,236.31
Minnesota	655,700.19	487,694.80	8,632.45
Mississippi	911,893.00	826,911.08	4,356.15
Missouri	700,783.77	532,430.71	8,149.11
Montana	329,851.88	257,514.76	1,624.97
Nebraska	500,413.92	364,630.98	6,741.19
Nevada	133,873.78	91,105.51	913.40
New Hampshire	224,306.96	149,451.65	3,940.12
New Jersey	396,155.00	313,921.03	3,049.82
New Mexico	216,589.02	139,505.04	3,623.69
New York	1,626,684.12	1,088,730.51	64,114.88
North Carolina	1,018,969.29	745,044.52	5,166.68
North Dakota	344,042.97	271,149.39	4,520.64
Ohio	907,611.89	691,910.38	15,741.58
Oklahoma	763,842.08	635,783.21	7,583.69
Oregon	375,443.02	264,468.03	4,202.37
Pennsylvania	855,473.83	619,353.52	5,010.18
Rhode Island	61,084.80	40,851.86	290.60
South Carolina	591,792.35	437,353.46	5,534.94
South Dakota	334,731.47	262,625.25	3,668.00
Tennessee	781,890.78	647,090.05	9,481.96
Texas	1,704,779.93	1,369,642.20	17,771.07
Utah	183,913.99	123,316.93	2,008.37
Vermont	209,277.80	145,645.99	2,698.37
Virginia	780,754.37	622,286.21	12,095.32
Washington	310,139.29	237,165.60	6,293.53
West Virginia	464,597.82	383,734.99	7,782.48
Wisconsin	640,844.37	468,140.13	8,789.90
Wyoming	135,698.84	115,322.26	1,500.00
Alaska	15,382.89	11,784.18	1.35
Hawaii	120,069.69	81,912.53	1,560.42
Puerto Rico	170,113.16	112,533.35	1,765.75
Total, 1936	28,299,905.64	21,332,240.03	393,391.87
1935	20,440,902.01	15,215,545.45	261,763.38
1934	19,844,167.34	15,301,148.50	213,666.81
1933	21,976,841.08	17,270,232.51	308,498.89
1932	24,298,649.15	18,881,463.69	322,413.14
1931	25,448,859.30	19,379,177.80	367,828.07

extension work in States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico for the year ended expense, and totals for 1931–35

Supplies and materials	Communication service	Transportation of things	Heat, light, water, and power	Equipment	Travel expenses	Miscellaneous
$22,000.28	$6,030.54	$3,691.84	$544.10	$42,112.66	$134,558.32	$2,657.88
6,325.24	2,343.04	232.40	118.99	7,826.22	26,047.37	2,380.43
27,893.63	4,830.93	731.27	113.62	29,628.75	93,348.34	2,560.14
31,695.97	14,794.57	1,180.33	962.43	16,873.98	106,973.17	10,024.58
15,815.35	7,521.77	692.69	63.85	7,176.03	70,462.27	1,698.26
9,556.80	7,656.16	319.25	178.51	5,476.57	44,032.77	8,264.25
3,655.59	1,643.90	45.14	41.33	4,201.69	13,025.18	548.05
12,451.45	1,987.53	1,035.80	192.00	8,430.27	37,777.62	2,117.36
13,915.15	3,787.12	646.59	2,475.00	1,726.90	47,441.74	1,211.88
11,036.71	6,115.67	1,329.55	148.10	6,164.53	46,848.59	2,611.99
69,466.90	46,561.95	2,983.84	15,394.67	61,187.35	103,813.42	183,808.02
20,687.19	6,062.26	904.90	404.99	7,872.70	102,281.51	64,918.97
60,225.00	27,106.28	3,328.06	16,433.12	18,942.04	128,789.69	2,245.03
36,961.01	25,372.86	2,326.14	7,622.87	42,433.99	104,693.28	63,971.48
12,425.52	3,025.50	552.45	3,600.00	13,071.23	60,132.35	1,652.71
14,829.73	2,810.79	692.76	1,200.00	26,709.96	55,093.84	3,460.71
11,002.01	6,263.18	487.59	1,001.77	5,597.89	45,449.50	539.50
12,035.37	4,022.16	1,517.68	797.22	1,752.92	70,188.98	3,421.24
8,566.92	2,485.28	321.50	----------	2,315.02	58,094.80	31,499.59
20,565.59	3,460.65	555.15	----------	7,659.44	138,522.84	1,001.69
24,803.55	10,910.01	1,675.24	376.42	5,873.98	112,041.81	3,691.93
10,149.04	4,520.78	1,812.34	1,629.78	11,461.73	49,141.37	1,910.73
29,734.12	12,046.00	1,171.25	814.51	25,394.41	84,359.07	6,684.59
18,158.87	1,210.08	491.06	828.00	1,626.21	48,397.93	----------
28,705.81	9,414.69	938.91	501.79	11,270.73	72,000.66	6,209.16
8,268.70	4,247.60	318.67	23.80	5,809.05	21,803.50	1,383.55
10,936.63	4,281.04	605.68	700.00	4,709.32	43,843.99	5,838.53
15,245.85	7,304.31	356.56	1,335.39	16,174.46	34,206.91	4,560.67
5,829.22	4,568.99	375.11	518.00	12,831.63	48,349.99	987.35
77,105.46	46,435.80	1,009.76	43,768.20	57,842.67	181,902.47	65,774.37
16,058.53	4,992.73	775.96	2,121.70	59,880.72	179,058.37	5,870.08
9,737.45	4,604.48	723.03	58.64	6,110.88	46,042.08	1,096.38
29,010.24	14,239.62	1,406.65	121.64	15,130.14	135,504.96	4,546.68
28,922.47	5,353.53	753.43	----------	15,109.25	69,498.93	837.57
19,740.99	9,699.20	925.00	264.03	11,987.61	60,189.67	3,966.12
14,858.38	11,815.92	346.98	1,598.19	4,137.07	153,513.87	44,839.72
1,401.29	1,173.95	24.17	----------	2,377.85	8,065.66	6,899.42
12,397.22	8,434.78	753.47	683.57	47,104.74	69,898.66	9,631.51
14,125.95	5,036.60	628.45	----------	3,078.67	45,107.77	460.78
25,296.10	8,038.53	1,257.44	3,435.75	18,863.49	52,012.05	16,415.41
19,703.64	10,896.75	565.30	1,685.69	18,443.15	265,803.26	268.87
6,550.57	1,020.70	258.19	----------	6,119.63	43,835.10	804.50
11,386.35	3,637.38	343.86	946.42	4.448.74	34,587.67	5,583.02
17,276.53	7,241.43	916.41	1,964.36	8,152.55	105,359.54	5,462.02
11,558.09	4,706.32	1,454.22	----------	863.96	47,192.10	905.47
18,888.84	5,038.13	161.73	2,990.19	7,641.94	34,434.92	3,924.60
14,146.99	5,308.27	206.19	----------	11,396.25	132,202.87	653.77
5,327.89	1,262.05	419.01	----------	442.71	11,424.92	----------
440.01	35.46	65.97	----------	97.44	2,894.33	64.15
4,388.60	2,028.07	248.14	4.00	7,447.82	21,907.68	572.43
6,446.10	2,215.19	463.11	538.95	9,573.15	32,503.56	4,074.00
937,710.89	405,600.53	45,026.22	118,201.59	728,562.09	3,734,661.25	604,511.17
752,735.57	375,656.88	35,447.46	114,896.41	397,970.68	2,818,396.37	468,489.81
634,972.02	328,366.83	34,349.80	90,407.33	302,634.80	2,488,269.24	450,352.01
590,488.01	297,751.47	32,107.68	87,879.83	171,009.08	2,521,981.83	696,891.78
700,070.58	315,232.22	36,251.53	100,639.59	305,586.59	2,935,158.37	701,833.44
782,771.15	347,465.04	40,868.71	103,654.58	340,782.07	3,366,684.40	719,627.48

TABLE 9.—*Expenditures of funds from all sources for cooperative agricultural ex-*
30, 1936, by projects,

State	Total	Administration	Printing and distribution of publications	County agent work	Home demonstration work	Boys' and girls' club work
Alabama	$791,995.81	$20,258.57	$12,770.16	$427,931.97	$233,338.67	$15,030.13
Arizona	152,626.66	22,880.89	3,162.53	70,114.47	24,656.96	4,418.11
Arkansas	767,103.47	31,210.74	18,840.24	388,220.28	250,273.96	9,845.93
California	878,265.24	16,001.13	----------	582,985.10	139,384.89	18,645.81
Colorado	328,224.82	14,788.08	9,409.60	157,697.99	38,403.90	9,285.24
Connecticut	290,593.00	17,985.80	4,002.56	63,093.81	38,337.44	66,344.34
Delaware	79,748.89	14,509.51	473.47	19,121.24	15,608.67	17,658.18
Florida	426,544.43	14,253.44	6,019.01	195,272.56	123,446.87	6,309.35
Georgia	944,477.45	63,517.71	10,848.96	569,703.17	196,720.76	14,070.88
Idaho	258,066.25	17,024.61	3,883.08	135,434.47	24,831.53	6,876.35
Illinois	1,203,410.24	48,257.14	17,903.52	845,963.61	143,662.33	33,282.34
Indiana	772,026.81	26,951.83	5,135.34	445,963.98	46,663.17	96,206.56
Iowa	995,789.60	78,652.56	25,696.28	475,074.81	83,268.50	82,893.15
Kansas	862,228.27	64,616.24	1,087.03	524,932.87	90,041.32	24,870.36
Kentucky	760,995.33	32,478.39	10,245.79	478,288.03	100,851.17	40,239.14
Louisiana	576,526.08	50,768.34	15,929.56	275,959.30	136,825.63	13,198.56
Maine	239,318.92	22,134.44	3,496.46	79,010.07	52,982.98	27,606.18
Maryland	367,745.28	17,046.80	3,069.35	121,668.72	97,960.74	9,543.46
Massachusetts	461,850.38	13,946.35	4,580.21	116,048.30	83,976.52	120,629.26
Michigan	675,662.44	14,849.38	16,441.26	299,455.16	48,983.32	88,174.83
Minnesota	655,700.19	30,284.45	11,240.56	365,243.26	53,436.99	75,414.16
Mississippi	911,893.00	51,239.95	4,356.15	483,677.99	242,763.17	28,080.27
Missouri	700,783.77	42,283.58	10,113.60	454,978.15	63,452.59	15,844.84
Montana	329,851.88	15,750.62	1,964.89	202,369.31	45,242.24	7,853.02
Nebraska	500,413.92	19,988.51	9,578.62	266,732.36	51,187.75	25,173.59
Nevada	133,873.78	15,185.86	2,443.47	70,106.54	32,671.78	----------
New Hampshire	224,306.96	16,615.14	3,280.88	52,415.68	41,241.01	58,662.85
New Jersey	396,155.00	18,100.83	6,099.64	125,078.20	70,078.91	63,831.31
New Mexico	216,589.02	20,516.44	3,623.69	102,252.10	31,465.40	1,832.35
New York	1,626,684.12	127,922.92	64,114.88	466,314.55	280,828.86	238,287.60
North Carolina	1,018,969.29	44,755.02	7,997.26	613,361.83	203,813.35	9,995.41
North Dakota	344,042.97	11,016.82	5,638.34	231,831.33	24,025.69	18,733.11
Ohio	907,611.89	35,823.22	20,068.37	477,690.34	82,966.54	49,176.05
Oklahoma	763,842.08	39,038.18	17,900.20	337,868.23	253,623.30	14,949.93
Oregon	375,443.02	29,771.64	4,185.58	184,964.75	31,350.69	51,220.17
Pennsylvania	855,473.83	68,623.55	5,010.18	365,590.28	168,469.48	32,125.20
Rhode Island	61,084.80	3,974.79	200.88	15,422.10	14,729.90	18,503.70
South Carolina	591,792.35	52,626.45	6,281.51	295,276.98	153,033.51	9,805.69
South Dakota	334,731.47	11,369.36	7,060.07	193,723.12	43,247.50	26,679.84
Tennessee	781,890.78	41,909.19	9,814.38	400,691.71	207,769.22	11,306.72
Texas	1,704,779.93	73,468.17	30,192.34	922,767.06	545,535.53	5,019.32
Utah	183,913.99	38,862.86	2,011.87	84,072.44	23,868.38	6,244.26
Vermont	209,277.80	26,577.29	2,312.46	49,638.66	40,392.39	49,794.64
Virginia	780,754.37	33,346.45	15,504.31	440,701.37	143,576.73	5,332.67
Washington	310,139.29	20,457.50	7,853.44	186,531.06	30,626.61	17,482.22
West Virginia	464,597.82	30,644.47	14,780.08	190,149.99	69,441.74	90,248.01
Wisconsin	640,844.37	23,304.52	16,301.83	280,952.21	42,451.28	47,227.01
Wyoming	135,698.84	11,513.78	1,500.00	68,655.18	17,397.52	8,063.48
Alaska	15,382.89	1,595.01	----------	4,485.63	4,836.60	----------
Hawaii	120,069.69	13,598.16	1,572.60	39,698.73	41,184.90	----------
Puerto Rico	170,113.16	23,208.15	1,765.75	75,088.23	26,474.38	----------
Total 1936	28,299,905.64	1,595,504.83	467,762.24	14,320,269.28	5,051,403.27	1,692,015.58
1935	20,440,902.01	1,191,666.06	308,231.36	9,559,843.54	3,976,205.12	1,472,033.30
1934	19,844,167.34	1,089,134.54	258,509.98	9,610,515.68	3,675,904.82	1,323,486.65
1933	21,976,841.08	1,273,621.23	328,555.12	10,264,949.45	4,048,793.31	1,524,012.10
1932	24,298,649.15	1,245,641.92	364,305.05	11,464,026.65	4,520,791.25	1,636,907.05
1931	25,448,859.30	1,297,040.57	362,476.02	12,140,511.56	4,727,620.07	1,645,661.69

tension work in States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico for the year ended June and totals for 1931–35

Home-economics specialists	Extension schools	Animal husbandry	Poultry	Dairying	Animal diseases	Agromony	Foods and nutrition
----------	$3,930.77	$12,009.49	$6,773.00	----------	----------	$6,689.48	$5,452.64
----------	----------	5,531.03	2,156.57	$2,256.61	----------	2,148.15	----------
----------	4,449.23	4,550.69	3,585.12	3,158.45	----------	3,915.59	7,290.74
----------	4,377.00	5,297.00	5,441.00	5,881.00	$5,101.00	9,844.00	5,417.00
----------	----------	4,984.56	5,317.56	7,524.03	3,179.16	13,210.44	3,989.19
$3,729.32	696.21	2,624.88	9,981.78	11,939.49	----------	6,614.63	3,928.06
----------	----------	228.45	411.49	----------	----------	----------	3,900.08
----------	152.35	----------	9,020.11	7,192.68	----------	----------	6,706.03
----------	----------	7,899.14	3,565.06	4,151.41	----------	8,695.15	7,435.21
----------	435.12	5,691.02	5,125.85	5,699.32	----------	12,758.65	----------
3,453.07	----------	6,127.53	3,997.99	10,731.20	2,265.02	12,411.51	6,362.71
----------	28,294.33	14,251.10	9,695.02	10,801.03	11.01	11,587.41	5,690.73
----------	2,387.16	10,913.02	6,907.92	36,919.55	3,299.08	13,858.23	10,226.11
3,600.85	24,763.41	8,257.07	7,123.82	8,834.22	3,530.01	10,603.04	6,413.38
6,245.85	----------	7,747.22	10,278.10	5,631.32	3,936.15	11,622.25	4,899.96
----------	----------	8,684.45	----------	6,567.72	----------	5,549.23	7,173.35
----------	----------	----------	3,828.42	6,237.71	----------	4,001.27	3,056.13
----------	1,907.27	4,969.15	5,047.51	9,174.16	----------	6,977.59	3,075.86
----------	3,895.23	7,317.28	5,735.10	85.56	----------	6,026.71	5,333.02
----------	628.58	10,620.38	10,657.74	18,784.92	5,115.74	29,322.68	3,593.76
----------	----------	13,051.84	3,748.54	16,322.65	4,684.31	21,254.55	6,699.68
----------	----------	8,048.56	8,594.86	9,735.53	----------	4,475.45	8,974.96
----------	667.49	9,970.65	6,158.21	10,895.32	2,471.34	10,737.36	6,257.53
----------	601.81	3,822.92	4,742.58	3,127.81	1,031.70	4,422.27	2,723.88
----------	----------	8,601.54	7,068.98	12,451.77	----------	15,393.66	6,121.05
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
----------	1,173.09	----------	5,513.36	7,109.78	----------	2,706.11	3,617.73
----------	----------	----------	10,739.55	14,160.22	----------	6,124.64	7,176.92
----------	----------	5,350.85	4,719.07	5,115.26	----------	10,404.12	----------
18,116.40	46,454.17	2,660.00	43,804.64	55,058.82	----------	26,581.59	11,627.80
1,945.11	----------	5,420.00	8,938.61	25,217.81	----------	21,386.33	5,802.63
----------	----------	5,508.00	4,809.15	----------	----------	2,826.32	3,780.73
----------	30,227.64	22,519.28	12,792.50	2,710.21	----------	24,215.17	7,590.27
----------	----------	6,245.99	7,440.78	6,813.81	----------	12,554.09	4,712.73
----------	----------	5,055.40	4,148.59	4,879.82	----------	11,869.77	3,096.51
----------	----------	17,880.28	19,155.35	44,229.36	----------	14,669.21	3,336.57
----------	----------	----------	2,758.39	1,174.28	----------	71.10	----------
----------	----------	7,740.63	7,042.92	4,330.92	----------	6,825.14	3,193.46
----------	----------	5,121.49	4,523.72	4,624.71	4,385.26	4,793.00	4,361.97
3,879.85	4,671.94	13,482.99	5,307.34	9,152.39	----------	8,895.54	3,573.63
----------	----------	24,504.99	7,081.55	10,474.96	----------	7,537.90	8,540.99
----------	----------	4,236.78	3,657.34	1,896.99	----------	3,224.74	3,005.01
----------	----------	----------	3,908.24	6,025.38	----------	3,574.12	2,786.77
----------	----------	11,262.23	9,815.70	19,269.57	----------	12,028.29	4,595.51
----------	----------	4,016.99	4,754.59	4,038.19	----------	3,772.40	3,630.98
----------	----------	8,483.67	4,465.54	5,829.21	----------	3,594.08	----------
----------	----------	18,270.96	8,107.36	36,917.50	----------	39,786.69	11,238.37
----------	----------	3,031.37	4,776.89	----------	----------	4,162.00	3,517.00
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	4,465.65	----------	----------
----------	----------	2,200.00	1,352.30	----------	----------	5,284.02	----------
----------	----------	3,492.64	----------	----------	----------	36,710.69	----------
40,970.45	159,712.80	347,683.51	334,575.81	483,132.65	43,475.43	505,716.36	229,906.64
25,107.99	153,674.93	289,178.87	302,720.98	334,769.46	39,030.57	329,667.79	192,418.13
24,794.36	155,446.13	315,866.16	305,912.64	334,622.23	37,638.76	335,180.85	181,941.20
30,659.07	206,836.46	382,261.69	351,338.12	378,878.59	42,040.07	384,245.28	198,934.40
41,802.30	238,038.81	400,190.14	387,298.80	466,049.32	44,614.98	441,247.78	210,592.97
39,998.72	239,317.44	420,976.34	415,569.53	467,972.33	46,176.23	497,430.47	218,131.51

TABLE 9.—*Expenditures of funds from all sources for cooperative agricultural ex- 1936, by projects, and totals*

State	Child care and training	Clothing	Home management	Horticulture	Botany and plant pathology	Entomology, apiculture, ornothology	Rodent pests
Alabama		$4,023.17	$4,213.24	$4,095.95		$224.04	
Arizona		2,297.22	1,907.78	2,813.04			
Arkansas		2,848.50	6,639.03	4,081.69			
California	$5,497.00	4,564.13	4,813.00	6,297.00	$4,877.00		
Colorado	878.26	3,516.56	4,024 73	1,001.70	973.31	3,597.57	
Connecticut		3,597.09	4,304.32	11,096.03		969.48	
Delaware					450.03	1,762.57	
Florida		1,186.73	3,924.47	2,419.54	1,209.78	23,263.04	
Georgia		3,294.90	5,923.81	7,815.08	2,696.03		
Idaho		3,561.87		5,175.19		2,472.86	$5,779.53
Illinois	3,021.10	3,180.85	8,308.94	9,873.66			
Indiana		2,679.04	5,347.72	14,250.66	7,868.91	1,570.60	
Iowa	3,376.49	7,062.69	14,743.82	21,833.00	13,862.15	11,573.87	
Kansas		4,946.99	6,593.76	8,400.22	3,827.90	4,262.98	1,337.61
Kentucky		7,369.98	3,653.28	11,549.64			
Louisiana			1,254.77	10,904.29		2,133.07	
Maine		3,215.46	5,274.26	4,001.27			
Maryland		3,528.62		13,389.63	9,188.46	19,520.62	
Massachusetts	5,027.44	5,613.32	9,787.15	18,037.74	5,020.52		
Michigan	3,893.70	5,319.09	13,536.49	20,409.80	2,501.92	3,734.01	
Minnesota	3,173.59	7,582.89	3,468.00	222.77	3,871.72	2,080.28	
Mississippi		4,564.25	2,998.71	5,161.51			
Missouri		4,437.22	7,854.47	6,765.05		3,964.93	
Montana		3,743.85	3,520.52	2,759.24	892.60	850.09	
Nebraska		3,071.26	13,618.74	5,028.86		3,233.81	
Nevada							
New Hampshire		3,353.37	3,699.16	4,385.35			
New Jersey	6,488.21	4,999.12	3,186.70	18,345.45			
New Mexico			1,491.63	3,643.06			
New York	12,065.51	10,935.58	20,919.40	34,045.21	19,669.25	18,103.47	
North Carolina		5,877.14	5,073.87	8,582.38	4,032.66	6,957.95	
North Dakota	2,038.48	5,816.87	3,101.82	1,413.37		4,603.62	
Ohio	3,324.90	7,663.76	9,944.91	22,865.97	4,920.93	8,104.53	
Oklahoma	3,509.92	4,165.16	4,052.57	10,201.81		5,762.18	
Oregon	2,437.52	2,696.15	1,414.50	5,044.71			8,896.03
Pennsylvania		3,383.23	3,747.30	23,070.16	20,263.09	22,889.88	
Rhode Island		178.74		1,768.02			
South Carolina		2,966.48	1,992.16	7,847.19		5,721.04	
South Dakota		2,916.31	3,915.71	538.74		538.73	
Tennessee		3,472.00		177.89			
Texas		4,775.37	12,512.34	9,087.65		5,387.56	
Utah		3,061.82	2,910.59	837.50			
Vermont		2,487.34	4,170.66	1,495.88			
Virginia		4,188.12	3,082.16	21,392.17	3,608.50		
Washington		3,495.16	3,364.07	5,110.49		1,198.10	
West Virginia				19,870.98	2,976.88		
Wisconsin		6,806.61	8,452.54	14,260.20	7,775.99		
Wyoming		3,283.55		1,631.42			
Alaska							
Hawaii				3,946.27			
Puerto Rico							
Total, 1936	54,732.12	181,727.56	232,743.10	416,944.43	120,487.63	164,480.88	16,013.17
1935	29,831.54	164,646.85	185,276.15	357,235.88	103,553.99	127,935.36	11,268.31
1934	35,482.04	155,305.04	191,038.51	346,957.98	94,776.31	124,014.30	9,164.90
1933	34,558.25	169,724.73	198,835.62	402,637.81	106,801.75	146,023.12	9,432.70
1932	28,431.97	188,604.42	206,393.53	463,623.95	106,860.53	156,613.52	9,171.19
1931	33,086.55	218,722.56	216,983.95	465,016.54	103,544.87	140,403.88	5,576.93

tension work in States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico for the year ended June 30, for 1931–35—Continued

Forestry	Agricultural engineering	Rural organization	Agricultural economics			Exhibits and fairs	Publicity	Miscellaneous specialists
			Farm management	Marketing	General			
$4,239.35	$9,440.80		$1,900.00		$13,817.98		$5,856.40	
		$4,961.04			1,568.70		1,753.56	
1,876.76	2,615.05	1,537.02	2,506.21	$5,241.73	3,134.45		11,282.06	
4,807.37	11,640.00		13,604.21	4,342.73	11,691.00	$5,319.00		$2,437.87
1,975.10		8,065.64	24,910.87				11,408.00	83.33
2,145.90	3,537.30		15,973.16	11,240.60		2,089.09	6,361.71	
					2,838.11		2,787.09	
			8,225.00	5,290.00	269.53		5,713.47	6,670.47
5,793.35	6,636.79	3,080.67	3,820.00	13,856.57			4,952.80	
3,285.57			9,479.19					10,552.04
3,111.46	6,039.27	5,908.80	17,996.41	4,700.00			6,851.78	
6,603.20	6,056.57		17,693.91	4,098.72			3,805.97	800.00
4,311.13	8,617.47	12,052.20	21,757.40	18,648.52		3,490.30	17,077.62	7,286.57
1,568.73	13,642.82		17,938.40	6,842.50			14,192.74	
	6,958.25	1,402.56	7,857.78	5,345.49			4,394.98	
3,016.90	14,493.13	6,177.69	5,632.86	3,709.01		5,643.19	2,905.03	
3,263.40	1,149.29		6,081.48	8,200.01			5,780.09	
3,759.52	4,474.97	2,226.60	26.79	18,003.44	2,917.72		10,268.30	
3,569.47	5,356.11	6,552.39	13,599.93	11,867.39		1,190.25	8,655.13	
2,738.83	10,465.48		15,523.73	9,804.00	13,709.27		27,398.37	
3,894.38	1,823.56		10,786.42	7,111.66			8,894.75	1,409.18
4,640.52	9,024.52	7,904.70	2,150.00	20,479.35			5,022.55	
	18,770.58	729.51	6,377.65	11,854.22			6,199.48	
1,599.92	2,700.73		8,024.98		4,970.70		3,193.34	3,942.86
3,847.07	10,135.44	7,054.72	18,239.79	4,416.52			9,469.88	
					11,853.50		1,612.63	
4,563.04	1,601.65	4,886.74	3,444.54	4,189.53			1,847.95	
5,669.27	5,380.75	2,738.42	7,547.77	8,866.12			11,542.97	
					14,638.25		11,536.80	
8,325.42	25,280.95	13,813.87	23,749.72	23,749.72			34,173.79	80.00
8,427.61	17,838.03		800.00	8,416.29			4,330.00	
2,550.98	1,431.04	1,217.85	3,087.46	2,890.27			7,721.72	
4,185.14	14,073.72	6,002.60	28,648.46	13,895.71			18,201.67	
	11,915.08		7,649.48	5,962.65			9,475.99	
	1,306.18	2,358.46	134.15	4,675.42	8,645.97	2,656.17	2,058.91	2,575.93
8,027.19	4,431.91		8,088.72	22,482.89				
		367.40			1,735.50		200.00	
	4,647.90		2,871.89	15,789.20			3,799.28	
1,545.72	1,369.35	1,401.18		5,208.50	2,189.78	1,555.37	3,662.04	
3,527.70	4,348.80		26,466.25	14,061.56			9,381.68	
3,794.02	10,387.55	5,834.40	9,344.08				8,534.15	
2,142.00					3,881.41			
3,019.80	3,754.77		3,294.33	3,897.17			2,147.90	
3,444.23	15,099.20	5,963.77	4,000.00	12,000.00	6,413.84		6,129.55	
			11,074.78				2,732.71	
5,508.85		13,009.98			1,197.96		4,276.38	120.00
11,381.41	4,666.16	14,424.41	12,032.69	13,129.73			23,356.90	
2,520.00					5,646.65			
			5,616.35	5,616.36				
3,373.32								
152,053.63	281,111.17	139,672.62	407,956.84	339,883.58	111,120.32	21,943.37	350,948.12	35,958.25
130,921.51	175,434.43	87,494.05	259,103.98	236,785.87	105,514.09	17,039.93	252,886.45	21,425.52
124,165.32	157,615.99	80,606.89	261,089.91	257,404.93	73,717.17	13,715.12	251,722.88	18,436.05
153,804.09	183,801.81	70,072.75	317,280.47	437,415.22	13,848.70	14,229.16	265,259.13	37,990.88
166,289.54	194,573.76	67,053.26	321,037.68	395,860.21	121,206.97	15,459.63	255,986.88	140,025.09
170,398.23	203,424.47	73,096.82	349,747.89	433,232.24	11,924.68	21,592.42	382,311.80	100,912.99

TABLE 10.—*Sources of offset to Federal Smith-Lever and Capper-Ketcham funds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, and totals for 1931–35*

State or Territory	Total	State and college	County	Farmers' organizations	Unexpended balance
Alabama	$218,110.13	$54,554.13	$163,556.00		
Arizona	32,764.77	14,744.15	18,020.62		
Arkansas	168,757.07	92,004.79	76,752.28		
California	173,923.31	173,923.31			
Colorado	59,162.17	48,433.14	10,729.03		
Connecticut	54,486.15	54,486.15			
Delaware	13,214.53	13,214.53			
Florida	81,239.98	65,525.94	15,714.04		
Georgia	230,843.59	30,922.77	199,920.82		
Idaho	36,183.01	36,183.01			
Illinois	228,769.46	121,617.52		$107,151.94	
Indiana	165,432.28	75,087.36	90,344.92		
Iowa	171,055.51	80,350.91	90,704.60		
Kansas	132,010.53	78,750.23	53,260.30		
Kentucky	208,200.78	126,000.00	82,200.78		
Louisiana	145,415.66	90,922.08	54,493.58		
Maine	54,576.07	51,576.07	3,000.00		
Maryland	75,302.53	55,439.02	19,863.51		
Massachusetts	47,955.96	47,955.96			
Michigan	176,629.09	108,239.38	68,389.71		
Minnesota	149,804.98	115,057.61	34,747.37		
Mississippi	191,619.60	75,932.20	115,687.40		
Missouri	203,004.25	59,146.86	91,423.29	52,434.10	
Montana	40,889.88	16,971.67	23,918.21		
Nebraska	102,274.12	67,434.24	34,839.88		
Nevada	6,489.95	6,489.95			
New Hampshire	22,042.25	22,042.25			
New Jersey	80,512.59	80,512.59			
New Mexico	36,294.94	36,294.94			
New York	236,932.86	119,887.79	117,019.97		$25.10
North Carolina	270,683.61	83,500.14	187,183.47		
North Dakota	65,082.88	1,189.56	34,094.55	29,798.77	
Ohio	245,328.49	162,972.88	82,355.61		
Oklahoma	180,540.57	111,917.91	68,622.66		
Oregon	53,214.07	53,214.07			
Pennsylvania	355,246.55	265,363.54	89,883.01		
Rhode Island	5,970.93	1,246.21	4,724.72		
South Carolina	156,840.10	136,000.00	20,840.10		
South Dakota	64,441.03	39,000.00	25,441.03		
Tennessee	197,244.09	84,651.22	112,592.87		
Texas	393,952.77	199,563.84	194,388.93		
Utah	27,703.67	25,723.48	1,980.19		
Vermont	27,619.04	27,619.04			
Virginia	187,645.29	155,795.67	31,849.62		
Washington	77,848.34	9,665.16	68,183.18		
West Virginia	141,934.11	116,289.27	21,358.85	4,273.48	12.51
Wisconsin	158,844.39	72,598.38	86,246.01		
Wyoming	17,828.39	17,828.39			
Alaska	2,000.00	2,000.00			
Hawaii	24,229.35	24,229.35			
Puerto Rico	70,000.00	58,101.49			11,898.51
Total, 1936	6,268,095.67	3,668,170.15	2,394,331.11	193,658.29	11,936.12
1935	6,242,257.26	3,670,931.33	2,329,971.63	178,247.01	63,107.29
1934	6,088,275.34	3,402,906.45	2,441,264.57	114,479.63	129,624.69
1933	7,174,335.34	4,231,688.65	2,625,152.66	109,886.08	207,607.95
1932	7,186,966.21	4,480,070.07	2,549,862.28	111,544.66	45,489.20
1931	7,192,436.00	4,624,258.91	2,398,625.56	136,697.77	32,853.76

State Directors In Charge of Cooperative Extension Work[2]

Alabama: P. O. Davis, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.
Arizona: C. U. Pickrell, University of Arizona, Tucson.
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Delaware: C. A. McCue, University of Delaware, Newark.
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Idaho: E. J. Iddings, College of Agriculture, University of Idaho, Moscow.
Illinois: J. C. Blair, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, Urbana.
Indiana: J. H. Skinner, Purdue University, La Fayette.
Iowa: R. K. Bliss, Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Ames.
Kansas: H. J. C. Umberger, Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, Manhattan.
Kentucky: T. P. Cooper, College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky, Lexington.
Louisiana: J. W. Bateman, Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, University.
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Massachusetts: W. A. Munson, Massachusetts State College, Amherst.
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New Hampshire: J. C. Kendall, University of New Hampshire, Durham.
New Jersey: H. J. Baker, State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, of Rutgers University, New Brunswick.
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North Dakota: George J. Baker, acting director, North Dakota Agricultural College, State College Station, Fargo.
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Utah: William Peterson, Utah State Agricultural College, Logan.
Vermont: J. E. Carrigan, College of Agriculture, University of Vermont, Burlington.
Virginia: J. R. Hutcheson, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg.
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Hawaii: H. H. Warner, University of Hawaii, Honolulu.
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